**Milkmaid** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,267—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901.

BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 8th June |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. P. Jephson | 15th „ |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 22nd „ |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 29th „ |
| * PLASSY | 7405 | C. F. Preston | 6th July |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 13th „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 20th „ |
| M.L. PLASSY | 7505 | C. F. Preston | 27th „ |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E.H. Gordon | 3rd Aug |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 10th „ |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J.L. Parfitt | 17th „ |
| M.L CALEDONIA | 7558 | E.H. Gordon | 24th „ |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W.A. Wheler | 31st „ |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

---

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Bilaffer | 4,766 | 1st July, 1901. |

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE. | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | in Aug., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | „ 1,166 | „ 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND. | A. Martinolich. | 6,043 | 25th June, 1901 |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 4th June, 1901.

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### W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

### WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

---

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS. and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

---

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 7th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1901.

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### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,357 | Riquier | 6th June 1901. |
| NATAL | 4,232 | Bouis | 4th July, 1901. |
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Girard | 1st Aug., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S S. PO | 2,800 | G. Rapallo | 15th June, 1901 |
| „ SINGAPORE | 3,800 | A. Dodero | 15th July, 1901 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

|  | Single. Tickets, | Return Tickets 4 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st Class | 605 | 907-8 | 968 | 1,028-8 | 1,100 |
| 2nd „ | 357-8 | 550 | 577-8 | 605 | 660 |
| 3rd „ | 165 | .. | .. | — | — |

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

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KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

**KILLS** BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

**KILLS** BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

---

### TREACHER & CO., LD.

### HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

|  |  | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIGHLAND MALT | Per doz. | 26 | 0 |
| FINE OLD GLENLIVET | „ | 24 | 0 |
| SPECIAL LIQUEUR | „ | 32 | 8 |
| OLD IRISH | „ | 26 | 0 |

BRANDIES.

|  |  |  | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPECIAL INVALID | 15 years old, | per doz. | 76 | 0 |
| EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR | „ | per bot. | 6 | 8 |
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC | „ | per doz. | 47 | 0 |
| OLD PALE COGNAC | „ | „ | 40 | 0 |
| PALE COGNAC | „ | „ | 34 | 0 |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

---

### THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY IS GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT.

APOLLO BUNDER.

BAND EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
Established 1868.

---

### SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

|  |  | Rs. | a. |  |  | Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Kitchener | per 100 | 4 | 0 | India | per 100 | 2 | 8 |
| Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped | „ | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 1 | „ | 2 | 4 |
| Queen Olga extra „ „ | „ | 4 | 0 | Extra No, 2 Gold tipped | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Imperial | „ | 4 | 0 | Extra No. 2 | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Star | „ | 3 | 0 | Tommy's Gold tipped | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Aromatic | „ | 2 | 12 | Extra No. 3 | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Extra No. 1 Gold tipped | „ | 2 | 8 | Extra popular | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Extra | „ | 2 | 12 |  |  |  |  |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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### F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170S, HAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

---

### PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

### DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

| LARGE SIZES. |  | Rs. | A. | SMALL SIZES. |  | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL | per 100 | 4 | 12 | ROYAL | per 100 | 3 | 12 |
| EXTRA | „ | 3 | 12 | EXTRA | „ | 3 | 0 |
| IMPERIAL | „ | 2 | 12 | IMPERIAL | „ | 2 | 8 |
| EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED | per 50 | 2 | 12 | FINE | „ | 2 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | PRINCESS | „ | 1 |  |

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

---

### PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

|  | Cash. | Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. | Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic | 780 | 73 0 | 38 12 |
| BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in | 985 | 92 0 | 48 12 |
| BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in | 1,100 | 101 12 | 54 0 |
| ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in. | 985 | 92 0 | 48 12 |
| ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in. | 1,100 | 101 12 | 54 0 |
| ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in. | 1,845 | 172 0 | 91 0 |

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

|  | Cash. | Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. | Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft. | 1,200 | 109 0 | 59 4 |
| SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in | 1,800 | 168 0 | 89 0 |
| BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. | 1,700 | 158 12 | 84 0 |
| BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in. | 1,850 | 172 4 | 91 8 |
| ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in. | 2,100 | 196 0 | 103 12 |

EXTRAS.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands | Rs. 30 | Woollen Cover | Rs. 15-0 |
| „ „ Uprights | „ 25 |  |  |
| Revolving Piano Stool | „ 18 | Set of Insulators | „ 4-8 |

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

---

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

---

### THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

**BRANDIES.**
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c.,

**WHISKIES.**
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c,

**WINES.**
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

### THE CONCERT

In Aid of the
BUILDING FUND OF ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT
BANDRA
will be held in the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 9 P.M.

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### SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCES DOCK.

### A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE ABOVE INSTITUTE
Will be given by the STEWARDS of the
P. & O. s.s. "Persia,"
ON THURSDAY, the 6TH JUNE, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Few Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Second Seats, Re. 1. Back Seats, Annas 8.

Seamen will be admitted FREE on Application to the Harbour Chaplain.

Tickets can be had on Board the s.s. "PERSIA," and at Victoria Dock, the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, Frere Road.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO," from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods; otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

**C. BOGGIANO, Agent,**
Florio-Rubattino Company.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

UNDER RULE XXIX a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1901, to reconsider Rule I of the Revised Club Rules relating to the Officers of the Club.

**CHARLES PRATT,**
Honorary Secretary.

---

WANTED.

A HEAD CLERK on the permanent pensionable establishment on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Only those who have experience of the work in an Executive Engineer's Office including Irrigation work need apply.

All applications should be submitted in time to reach this Office by the 12th Instant.

**R. R. MENNEER,**
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.
Nasik, 3rd June, 1901.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to inform the public that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are now prepared to receive proposals and issue policies at the Current Rates Fixed by the Company.

Proposal forms supplied on application to the Undersigned,

**GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,**
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Agents.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Director's Report and the Audited Balance Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1900.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1900.

3rd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, as a Director in place of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

4th. To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board.

**D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.**
Agents, The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ld.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th June to the 25th June, 1901, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1901.

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### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

---

### GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

**GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,**
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings
BOMBAY.

---

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

### PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.
Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

---

### HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

**GANGJI PADAMSI,**
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

---

### The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

**CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,**

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MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

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SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

BOOSEY & Co's BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Large SALE at SORABJI COWASJI'S Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 5th. Instruments on view.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, Theodolite by Street, 6 inch transit in good order. one 14 inch dumpy level by Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., &c. &c. 1

Also Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 48 volumes and other books.

May be seen at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, Marine Street, to whom offers should be submitted.

THE SALE of landed properties in Hazaria Street, Bellasis Road, Two Tank Road, Peerkhan Lane and Bellasis Junction Road, advertised to take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th June is POSTPONED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome substantial teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Davjee Canjee, Roberts, &c., platedware crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Rose & Co., English revolving top office table with desk for typewriter, singing canaries, army and navy ice box with refrigerator, ladie's bicycle, English iron safe on stand by Jones Brothers, Hink's lamps, pictures, wearing apparel etc., the property of EDWARD THOMAS, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOWKI ROAD, NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khutree Bhugwan Virchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Zaloobai, daughter of Jaloojee Goamshetty, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1899, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Kalachowki Road, near Chinchpoogly, without the Fort and in the Registration District and City of Bombay, and assessed under E Ward No. 8370, and street No. 1, containing by admeasurment 217 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Mahomed Moossa, on the west by the house of Motiram Dayaram, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and the said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR VITHULWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund Sobhagchund. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nandibai, widow of Hansraj Kurson, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th October, 1892, and in the deeds of further charge dated respectively, the 7th March, 1893, and 17th April, 1894, the following property, viz.—

All that peice of fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing therion, situate in Bombay near Vithulwady. in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 and sixty three-hundredth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hansraj Kurson, on the west by the house of Valjee Bhimjre, on the north by the Talewady Lane and on the south by a public road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No, 1631, and Street Nos. 7779, and 81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

**CRAWFORD & Co.**
Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

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### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO BANDMASTERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, ETC.

Messrs, SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs, S. Rose and Co., the Agents of the Military Band of the XII Bombay Infantry, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, the band instruments and Music of the said regiment comprising Ebonite and cocawood clarionets, Euphonium, tenor and bass trombones, French horns trumpets, side drums, triangle, cymbal, besides Boosey's Journal in bound books and Kneller Hall March Journal from 1893 to 1899.

Each instrument will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The above are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, RESTAURENTS, CLUBS, PRIVATE CONSUMERS AND TRADE.
SALE OF A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR PILSENER BEER.

Under instructions from whom it may concern Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1901, at 2 P. M., sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, to the highest bidder, a consignment of 50 cases each 4 doz qts of Pilsener Beer of the Amstel Lager Beer Brewery, Holland, (Amsterdam).

The beer is in perfectly good condition and arrived lately per ex. s. s. Lindenfels and is being sold to introduce it into the Bombay Market.

Each case will be put up for sale singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN INDIA.
SALE OF A MOST VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF A SERIES OF VERY SCARCE WORKS.

On SATURDAY, June 15th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs SORABJEE Cowasjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidders on their premises, 21 Medows Street the following very valuable consignment of books on account of a well-known London firm. Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co. beg to draw the notice of Publicists, Officials, Libraries, Messes, Booksellers, etc. etc, to the fact that so valuable, a collection of the most scarce and out-of-print works has never before been offered for sale in India. Goods will be open to inspection four days before sale. Offers will be received up to the hour of sale by letter or wire from gentlemen who cannot attend the sale personally.

Particulars of the works can be learnt on application for the full bibliographical catalogue, which will be sent post free to any up country address.

HOGARTH'S WORKS ATLAS FOLIO, HALF MOROCCO.
150 PLATES.

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Gallerie de Florence, 4 vols., Imp Fol., calf, 400 plates.
Hardinge's India, Atlas folio, cloth, 26 plates.
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Goethe's Faust Ed de Luxe.
Tennyson's Elaine. Ed. de Luxe.
Tennyson and his Friends, Ed de Luxe.
Twelve Packs of Hounds. Ed. de Luxe.
Seventy Plates to Burton's Arabian Nights, Ed, de Luxe.
Annual Register, 92 vols., half Russia.
Edinburgh Review, 156 vols, half calf.
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Ticnborne Trial, 10 vols. folio cloth.
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Cautley's Great Ganges Canal Report; including the valuable plates, 4 vols., 8vo., quarto, and atlas folio.
And several other valuable sets.

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,**
Bombay, 5th June, 1901. Auctioneers.

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### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MACHINES, IRON TREASURY, &c.,

By order of the surviving partners Pestonji Dadabhoy Aria and Husonally Ebbramji of Messrs. Vulibhoy Rajbhoy & Co., Messrs. MEHRJI JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1901, at 3 p.m., at Doctor Street, Null Bazaar, Dhan Mohola Factory, consisting of screw presses with dies, rolling machine, folding machines with dies, cutting machine, bench vice, punching machine, bending machine, C. I., and Zinc dies of sorts, iron safe, tools, &c.,

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.**
Bombay, 5th June 1901.

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### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE AND CIGARS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Apollo Bunder Warehouse, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse on account of the concerned—

C & Co—1 case cigars.
2177—110-23 = 5 cases glassware.
3176—1-9 = 9 „ „
J M P—55 1 „ „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong office shigram.
1 second-hand strong gray fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 pair grey Arabs, 14-2, go in single and double harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

**BENNETT & Co.**
Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

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*ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

*A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.*

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
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GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
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CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
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COUGHS COLDS,
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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

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CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
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SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

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BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

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Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

RS. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

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ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

**W. LLEWELLYN,**
Manager.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............... | £350,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

**H. CHALMERS,**
Manager.

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### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur. Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDRICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

**F. D. STRANACK,**
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed .................... | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund.................. | „ | 11,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital............. | „ | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|---|
| For 2 Years | ..................... | 5½ |
| „ 1 Year | ..................... | 5 |
| „ 6 Months | ..................... | 4½ |
| „ 3 Months | ..................... | 4 |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

**D. KING,**
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

---

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL.............. | „ | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ................ | „ | 8,310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED. BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

**Y. MATSUO,**
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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# NOTICES.

## THE BOMBAY FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1901, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1900.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To pass the following Special Resolution, viz., That the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board "be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occurring in the second line of Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company," occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said Article be deleted.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 25th May, 1901.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th May to 18th June 1901, both days inclusive.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (IN ENGLAND)

CHANCERY DIVISION

MR. JUSTICE BYRNE.

In the matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1862
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA and the EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order dated the 16th day of December, 1900, made by Mr. JUSTICE BYRNE in the above matter a Third and Final Return of 3 1-4d. per Share was directed to be paid to all those Contributories who had paid their Calls in full and the amounts due to the Contributories resident in India are now payable at the Office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the Agents of the Official Liquidator and unless the amount payable to such Contributories are applied for in Bombay on or before the 31st day of July, 1901, and also the Share Certificates receipts for Calls and all evidence of title produced to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, within the same period the amounts not received or claimed will after that date be remitted to England and the Official Liquidator will apply to the Court for an Order to close the Liquidation when such amounts will be paid into Court or otherwise dealt with as the Court may think fit.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1901.

FRESHFIELDS,
New Bank Buildings,
31 Old Jewry, London, England.
for ROBERT STRAY,
Official Liquidator, 107 Wool Exchange,
Coleman Street, London, England.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs,

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDULHOOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in respect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 59 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

# BANKS.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.............. | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund .............. | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund .............. | $ 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG,
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING,
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. | 1,252½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 12 pr. ct. | 1,235 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 pr. ct. | 1,060 |
| Commercial Bank of India | {10,000<br>{15,000 | 100 | {100<br>{75 | nil | 47 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | 32 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | Half | yearly. | |
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | £1,100 | all | — | |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | | 0 | Nil | |
| Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd. | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Nil<br>Nil | nom |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 650,000 | 200 | Nil | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 340 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | ,000 | | 9 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs50 | 1,835xd |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 402 1-2 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 600 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | | nil | 335 |
| Coorla Mills | [illegible] | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 360 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 610 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 220 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 260 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 175 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 275 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 1,350 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 119 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 425 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs 2 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 105 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 300 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 3,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvdRs55 | 700 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 450 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | — | dvdRs8 | 570 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvd Rs10 | 145 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 140 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 325 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 10 | 2,875 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd40 | 1,765 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs15 | ...<br>57 1-2 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | ... | Nil | |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs35 | 1,350 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 16 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 11,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 100 |
| Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 410 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 510 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 1700 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 300 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 85 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,218 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 210 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 125 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 120 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 00 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs15 | 520 xd |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 325 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Ni | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 25. |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 455 1-2 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvdR- | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | Half | yearly | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 11,750 | 100 | 100 | dv Rs10 | 265 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 158 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 500 | dvd 450 | 6 650 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | dvd 112½ | 1,700 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 00 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 51 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 000 | 500 | 500 | N | 825 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 300 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs 8 | 140 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 51 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld | 292 | 500 | 50 | ... | 5 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 00 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 15 |
| John Roberts & Co | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 16 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 350 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 0 | 13 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs10 | 110 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 1 | 9 pr. ct. | 35 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 0 | ... | 8 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 0 | 12 pr. ct. | 131 |
| Phillips & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 50 | Nil | 30 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 100 | 25 | 460 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 1,060 | | 2½xd |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | | dvd Rs 40 | 880 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | | dvd Rs80 | |
| Telephone Co. | 20 | 251 | | 1 | |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | ... | 8 pr. ct. | 6,62½ |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 600 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 445 |

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior, Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols............ | £ 93 3 4 ex. | =—1-2 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes ............ | £100 1-4 | =—1 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.. | £105 | = |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities | £ 63 1-4 | = —1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London ............ | 27 5-8 | = 1-8 |
| „ New York ............ | 60 1-4 | = plus 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·18 1-2 | = —1-2 |
| „ New York ............ | 4·88 1-8 | = —1-8 |
| Discount, Bank of England... | 4 p. cent. | = unchg'd, |
| „ Short London Bills... | 3 3-8 „ | = —1-4 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills ... | 3 3-8 „ | = —1-4 |

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 35,000 bales. Spot 4 13-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

Futures in Liverpool—

| June. | June-July, | Sept-Oct. | Dec-Jan, | March-April, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·19 | 4·19 | 4·14 | 3.59 | 3·59 |
| + 4 | + 4 | | + 2 | — 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports ............ | 9,000 bales. |
| Do. last year ............ | 5,300 „ |
| Exports to Great Britain ...... | 2,000 „ |
| Do. to Continent ...... | 10,000 „ |
| Mid-Uplands ............ | 8 1-4 unchanged. |
| Futures month of Sept............ | 7·07 = —6 |
| Do. do. Dec ............ | 7·03 = —5 |
| Total visible supply ............ | 2,650,000 bales |
| „ of which East Indian... | 187,000 „ |
| „ Stock in London ... | 7,000 „ |
| „ quantity in sight... | 9,580,000 „ |

Rapeseed Brown, 38 = plus 3d. July-August Hamburg sellers.

Tone steady.

ARRIVALS FLORIDA KELVINDALE.

Imports of Treasure, Monday, June 3rd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold bullion ............ | 4,73,800 |
| Gold coins ............ | 3,75,700 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 3rd June, 1901.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ............ | 9,175 bales. |
| Wheat ............ | 37,813 cwts. |
| Linseed ............ | 25,781 „ |
| Rapeseed ............ | 16,533 „ |
| Gingellyseed ............ | 4,025 „ |
| Poppyseed ............ | 8,417 „ |
| Groundnuts ............ | 134 „ |
| Castorseed ............ | 3 834 „ |
| Rice ............ | 4,237 „ |
| Myrabollams ............ | 6,940 „ |

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

### EXCHANGE.

This market is quiet with all quotations unchanged. The decline in London discounts has had no effect on prices and though bills are offered to some extent on the basis of 1s. 4 1-8 for 3 month's sight we hear of none being placed. The rate for 6 month's sight, following Calcutta, has become general at 1s. 4 9-32. In Bank paper there is little doing at current quotations. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. ............ | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| „ Demand ............ | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| 3 months' sight Credits ............ | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| „ Francs ............ | 169 3-4 |
| 30 days' sight Hongkong ............ | 145 1-2 |
| „ Shanghai ............ | 198 1-2 |
| „ Japan............ | 147 1-2 |
| | Rs. |
| English bar silver ............ | 74-14 ready. |
| Do. ............ | 74-10 1st settlement. |
| Do. ............ | 74-4 2nd do |
| English bar gold ............ | 24-1-6 ready. |
| Mint gold ............ | 23-10 do |

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at 95 for settlement and later on improved to 95 1-16 at which rate business was done. The tone of market is steady.

### SHARES.

Shares are quiet with very little doing.

### FREIGHT.

This market is much firmer and relets have been done at 14s. 9d. for Antwerp per Steamer "Imaum" and 15s. Havre per Steamer "Orono." Hamburg was booked at 18s. for a small lot of measurement per "Vulcan" ready about 15th June and a small lot was done for Genoa at 16s. per "Elax" due about 10th June. The Hansa line has booked July at 15s. about 2,000 tons. Relets have been made in Rubattino Steamer for June at 17s. 3d. measurement.

### SEEDS.

The market is firmer to-day with a very good enquiry and sellers are holding out for better prices.

Linseed, firm at Rs. 9-9 to 9-10.
Rapeseed, firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-7.
Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-6 to 7-7,
Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 8-0..
Poppyseed, firmer with few sellers Rs. 8-4 1-2.
Castorseed, firmer Rs. 33.

### COTTON.

This market is steady with a little better enquiry from the mills and Japan also buying a little. As dealers have got the bulk of their cotton in godowns they are not inclined to give way in prices. There is nothing doing in new crop and rates are nominally unchanged.

| | Good. | Fully Good. | Fine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals ............ | 127 | 131 | 1?8 | Ready |
| Bilati M. G............ | | 138 | 156 | „ |
| Khandesh ............ | 146 | 151 | .. | „ |
| Khangaum good staple ............ | .. | 165 | .. | „ |
| Broach M G ............ | 190 | 195 | 200 | „ |
| Bhownaggar............ | 170 | 180 | 192 | „ |
| Western............ | 187 | ... | Nom. | „ |
| Saw-ginned Dharwar. | 190 | ... | ... | „ |
| New Crop. | | | | |
| Bengals............ | ... | 159 | ... | 25th Jan. 1902 |
| Broach M. G............ | 197 | ... | .. | 25th Mar. 1902 |

## SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S REPORT.

HAMBURG, MAY 11.

### SUGAR.

THE improvement in last week's prices fell off again, as America made no further contracts, but the market strengthened towards the end of the week. Some estimate the sales to America at 200,000 tons, others at 100,000, or less. We shall have in consequence next week to calculate on heavy shippings, which should improve the figures for Europe. Factories have turned out enormous quantities though the balance of raw sugar in the German chief markets amounted last week to 963,000 centuers and in Hamburg alone to 576,000 against 16,000 last year.

A great part of the sugar which usually arrives and is sold here in the terminal Market in June, July and August is already being shipped from here. Forward deliveries against this sugar can hardly be all covered, the considerable amount uncovered, which unquestionably exists, goes on increasing. As the trade and refineries here are not well supplied, from now to the end of the season, sugar will be in brisk demand.

The exports to England continue heavy, and there can be no doubt that the trade there has taken an unusually upward swing. From the 1st September to the end of April about 250,000 tons more sugar were delivered to the trade than at the same time last year, and in other countries also we have to note an increased consumption, although not so great as in England. The weather was favourable last week for beet planting. In some districts we are not so behind as at this time last year.

The news from the Colonies is less favorable. In Cuba, the young cane is suffering from want of rain and several cane-fires are announced. Up to now in the six chief ports 4,29,000 tons of Cuban sugar have arrived against 199,000 last year. We can, according to Joaquim Guna's estimate, expect to the end of the season only about 110,000 tons more. In Louisiana the outlook has improved, as warmer and drier weather has set in, but the crop is backward compared to last year. From Brazil we get bad accounts of caterpillars which are doing serious damage to the young canes, and in the Sandwich Islands shortness of hands is complained of.

It is very questionable according to Licht whether the Sugar Conference will meet at Brussels. Russia is said to have refused to take part in the proceedings, to which moreover a formal invitation has not yet been sent to the Belgian Government. While on the other hand, England, her new sugar tax notwithstanding, seems inclined to take part in the deliberations on the removal of the bounty on sugar.

The position is this:—There are now in Europe 1,933,068 tons of sugar, in America 414,000, altogether about 190,000 more than at the same period last year.

### PETROLEUM.

As prices went down again last week, the trade began slowly to busy itself in autumn buyings. The price, 6m. 50p. asked for autumn deliveries, is still tolerably high, if one looks at the average price of petroleum during the last 10-12 years, but we must not forget that the autumn price in the last two years has been higher than it is to-day and the position of the Petroleum trade is greatly altered. There practically exists in Germany a monopoly by the Standard Oil Company, for the Pure Oil Co., which is nominally independent, is too unimportant to compete with it. Besides this company regulates its price by that of the Standard Oil Co., and follows its action exactly. We have a few companies for Russian petroleum, but this oil is and will remain disliked, although the use of Russian petroleum has increased in Germany of late years. This must be referred exclusively to the preference shown by the Prussian Railway administration for Russian over American oil. With the present weakness of the Russian Petroleum market and its increased production in all ends of the world, it is not at all impossible that the price will go lower, but we doubt very much if the trade will thereby benefit. It is scarcely likely that the trade will buy forward for the autumn and winter supply from the Standard Co., especially the German-American branch, for the latter has given orders to reserve autumn selling. When that season comes, the price will be appreciably higher. The German-American Petroleum Co. will be certain to raise its prices 30 to 40 per cent. when it is proved that no further fall in America is to be looked for. Naturally, local business is small and will be less daily.

### COFFEE.

There is little to say of the course of the market this week. Prices may easily advance, for the business is within narrow limits. We have somewhat larger supplies on hand, 9,000 bags Rio and Santos, 12,000 Central American and West Indian Coffee, and 1,600 different sorts have changed hands. Inland traders continue quiet, and buy from hand to mouth. Consequently they have no large balances, and it is likely that we shall soon have to face a very heavy demand. In consequence of the favorable prospects for Brazilian finances, we consider that a further improvement in Brazilian exchange may be expected. With regard to the coming coffee crop, there is no new information. It is unlikely that the next harvest will be all brought in, and this must eventually have some effect on the price of coffee.

### COTTON.

The amount of arrivals for the time is astonishing: last week 78,000 bales were in sight against 48,000 last year, and it is announced besides that the balances still in the Cotton States are considerably larger than last year. It is not surprising that in the first half of the week, prices went down, though the spinning and weaving mills both in England and on the Continent were not busy. Some weeks ago, it seemed as if in England, a change for the better was coming, but spinners find themselves in a worse condition than ever. In America, on the contrary, business in going better.

There are to-day 2,983,000 bales of the world's supply of cotton as against 2,375,000 last year, and as American as well as Indian Cotton will still arrive in greater quantity than last year, and the spinning mills will require less than last year, a further decline in price is to be expected. If the market recovered in the second half of the week, it was simply because of unfavourable news of the growing crop. The young plants are suffering from drought, but not so badly but that timely rain would restore them. According to the Crops and Weather Office reports, rain may be expected in the Atlantic state and complaints will then cease.

## AN UNPUBLISED CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In the darkest days came parental forgiveness for this wilful flight westward, expressed in the trite cablegram: "Count on £250 annually." The sunnier month of June brought to Stevenson the happiness of marriage with the woman of his choice. Setting their faces towards the mountains, they bade farewell to the fogs and chill winds of the seaport. Their new home was at Juan Silverado, a deserted mining-camp on Mount Saint Helena. Through the grape-ripening months of June and July Stevenson and his wife and stepson lived in the old brown house so affectionately described in "Silverado Squatters." Everywhere his foot touched earth there he left an impression of his buoyant personality while gathering materials for his crucible; in Honolulu, where reigned the Rev. Mr. Hyde; in the Adirondacks, where Stevenson spent the winter of 1887. The reminiscences of his last-named sojourn cluster around his devotion to the children he found at Saranac lake. He entertained them with games of his own devising, he told them tales as a magician creates a marvellous substance from thin air, he chanted them verses full of quaint wisdom suited to their years—he became in short to them a fairy godfather. Has he not been, in truth, a fairy godfather to all the children of men?

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ............ | 4,60,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,00,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ............ | 280 | 4 | 4 | 365 |
| For previous 16 weeks of half-year | 70,77,255 | 94,039 | 83,551 | 82,72,301 |
| Total for 18 weeks... | 75,37,255 | 101,032 | 93,551 | 88,72,301 |
| Comparison. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year ...... | 5,16,827 | 8,212 | 3,124 | 5,56,340 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 315 | 2 | 2 | 338 |
| Total to corresponding date do. ... | 88,83,383 | 85,931 | 71,291 | 98,93,750 |

Increase for the week............Rs. 43,690
Decrease to date............ 10,21,449

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ............inches | 29·741 |
| Temperature of the Air ............degrees | 85·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ............ | 80·1 |
| Dew Point ............ | 77·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air............ | 0·713 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .. | 2·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ............degrees | 92·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............ | 83·9 |
| General Directions of wind*......WSW, SW, WSW, SW. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours*............miles | 204 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

"The Englishwoman" is probably responsible for the latest fashion in notepaper. Very large sheets are the newest vogue, with enormous envelopes to match them—plenty of space being necessary if the modern damsel is to splash her soul upon paper. The latest thing in notepaper is about the size of sermon paper.

A "mixed marriage" in St. James's Park is noted by Mr. Digby Pigott, who in a letter to the "Times" states that a ruddy sheldrake and an Egyptian goose have paired, and that the goose is now sitting on eggs. Mr. Pigott says that hybrids are rare, and that in St. James's Park two years ago a jackdaw and a magpie paired but produced no eggs,

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 0-24a., 11-47a., Low water, 6-15m. 7-20a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Semi Finals.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

As a token of respect to the late Mr. F. J. Parrott, the General Manager for India and the East, of the Vacum Oil Company, the offices of the Company will be closed to-day.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May 1901 was 5,877; the daily average being 190: New Admissions 1,200; Parsees 750; Hindoos 3,062; Mahomedans 1657; Christians 408. 25 children were vaccinated this month.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE:—The Hon. Secretaries of the above orphanage accept with thanks the articles from different persons named below:—Rice hulva, 5 bags, R. B. Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, rice hulva, 5 bags, Shah Devji Varsang; rice Gamtni 2 bags and mug 1 bag, Thakkar Govind Visram, 25 pieces of Bar Soap, Thakkarboy.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CART.—An inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mahadu Sitaram, a cart driver aged 22. Some 20 days ago, while the deceased was about to drive his cart in Love Lane, one of the wheels of the cart passed over his body, and he sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KICKED BY A BULLOCK.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at the Goculdas Hospital on the body of Rama Bajun, a Hindu boy, aged 8 years. On the 13th ultimo the deceased was begging outside the Sassoon Dock, when he was kicked by the bullock of a cart. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The man, who was driving the bullock, was placed before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving. But the charge being not proved, he was discharged.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band will play the following programme from 7 to 9 P. M., at Green's Restaurent:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March .... | Light of Foot............ | C. Latann |
| Overture .... | La Sauveraine ............ | Hermon |
| Valse.... | Society Belle ............ | E Wilhelm |
| Selection .. | The Messenger Boy............ | Ch Godfrey |
| Mazurka .. | Herda ............ | Theil |
| March .... | Shells we gathered years ago... | Newton |
| Selection .. | Fascination............ | T Wadson |
| Lancers.... | The Duke of Fife............ | J Wood |

THEFT OF COOKING UTENSILS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan, charged Krishna Jillu an old offender, with stealing cooking utensils belonging to eight different persons and valued at Rs. 54. The accused was formerly a Police sepoy attached to Colaba section. He was discharged from prison only on the 27th ultimo, after undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment for a similar offence. Yesterday, he was arrested on suspicion by a Police sepoy, when it was discovered that the accused had stolen the utensils in question from the premises of 8 different persons, residing at Colaba, and disposed of the same to a Marwari shopkeeper, by name Puna. The accused was sentenced to a collective term of three years' and eight months' hard labour. The Marwari was then prosecuted for receiving the stolen property with a guilty knowledge. The charge being proved, he was ordered to undergo nine months' imprisonment.

## POOR CHILDREN'S HOME.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

ON Monday the distribution of prizes to the children of the Poor Children's Home took place in Sir Mangaldas' Girgaum Mansion under the presidency of Mr. Tribhoowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai. The Secretary read the report of the Home and the report made by Rao Saheb R. S. Taki, the Deputy Educational Inspector, who kindly visited the Home at Gilder street on the 14th May last. In his report Mr. Taki states, "I visited to-day the Poor Children's Home established under the patronage of Mr. Govindjee Lallji Dewsey on the 1st January last with a view to give education gratis to poor children and to teach handicrafts, such as tailoring, book-binding, carpentry, painting, &c., to enable them to make a living and to give succour in kind to such of the children learning in the Home as are really destitute. The number present was 20 out of 25 on the rolls. The children belong to different castes and creeds. Some of the pupils are able to read and write Marathi and a few can work sums in Arithmetic up to simple reduction. The rest are beginners. As soon as the children are a little advanced, the work of teaching handicrafts is to be commenced. The Poor Children's Home supplies a long felt want."

After the reading of the reports the prizes were distributed to the children by the President, who in his speech said, that the Poor Children's Home was the first institution of the kind, which had been established at a time, when many children had been rendered destitute owing to the plague and famine. This Home, if supported by charitable persons, would do immense good to helpless children. It was a great charitable act on the part of Mr. Govindji Lallji Dewsey who had liberally patronized the institution. It was also most creditable and kind of Mrs. Rambai Hurjee Jeena that she had generously set an example to other ladies in distributing grain and in presenting caps, trousers and waist-coats to the poor children, and he trusted that other ladies would follow her example and help the institution as that philanthropic lady had done. It was noteworthy that this Home was not sectarian. It was open to poor children of all castes and creeds, and he hoped that charitable persons would generously help the institution both in kind and money.

## SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, yesterday, Mr. S. M. Moses in the chair. The Director's report for the year ending 31st December 1900, submitted for adoption, was as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1900. The result shewn is a profit on the year's working of Rs. 30,272-4-9; and after deducting the debit balance of Rs. 13,505-1-5 brought forward from the previous year, there is left a credit balance of Rs. 16,767-3-4, which the Directors propose to carry forward to the present year's accounts. The anticipations of somewhat better returns, which were alluded to, in the last report have been partially realized. For sometime in the early part of the year, the whole of the machinery was not employed; but as the demand for our goods improved, so the proportion of idle plant decreased, and the production of the mill gradually extended, and became more satisfactory. We had to contend with the effects of sickness and famine, as well as high prices for raw silk; but with an amelioration of these adverse conditions, the directors look forward hopefully to the result of the present year's operations. The Company's property consisting of mill buildings, machinery and stock of raw and manufactured goods, is insured against Fire for Rs. 17,00,000. Mr. J. Owens, was invited by the Directors to join the Board and his appointment will have to be confirmed. The retiring members of the Board by rotation are Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and J. Owens, Esqr., but they are eligible for re-election. The meeting will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited balance sheet were adopted. The appointment of Mr. J. Owens as one of the directors was confirmed. Messrs Bomanji D. Petit and J. Owens, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. After appointing auditors, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## A MECHANICAL POSTAL CLERK.

The most recent triumph of the French postal administration is an ingenious little machine which not only automatically weighs letters and samples but records on an indicator at the side the amount required for stamps. When the articles deposited on the balance exceeds the regulation weight, the indicator promptly hoists the sign "Too heavy."—"Picture Postcard."

"ARE these your clothes or mine?" asked the athletic man of his wife. "Look in the hip-pocket," was the reply. "If it's smelling-salts they're mine; if it's brandy they're yours."

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A Smith, will to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain C W Goode cleared yesterday for Coast ports, Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Karachi, 1st June, brought a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,500 tons Captain B Pietra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 11th May, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,040 tons, Captain H W Bamber, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Leggy Paul, Mr K N Master, Mr N F Noronha, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Scindia, 3,052 tons, Captain S Abrey will sail to day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major S W Scott, Lieut M M Holdane, Mrs Mathew and child, Mrs Grant and 4 deck.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Sunda, 2,986 tons, Captain E K Dowell, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with His Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sergt Instructor and Mrs Miller, and 3 children, Corporal Trueman, Mr D K Sethna, Mr Abdool Cadar A Ebrahim, Captain and Mrs M Silva, and 2 infants, and Sir Edgar Bochen.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 4.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala.........Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ........ ....
a Do No 102..Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ........ .....
a Do No 103..Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N........ .....

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia ........ ....... Turret-ship
Plassey........ ....... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats........ ........
Tenasserim ..........Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator..........Comdr T H Heming, R N ..........R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence.......... ......... Indian Marine
Clive.......... ......... Indian Marine
Nancowry.......... ......... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khandalla | 1318 | Metcalfe | | | M M & Co |
| Onda | 3410 | Stuart | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinoor | 1935 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Chanda | 1305 | Goode | | | M M & Co |
| Yanariva | 2155 | Smith | | | M M & Co |
| Ikhona | 3383 | Stone | | | M M & Co |
| Okhla | 3436 | Steven | | | M M & Co |
| Merkara | 1948 | Sharp | | | M M & Co |
| Aska | 148 | Smith | | | M M & Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | Elliott | | | A S N Co |
| Pachumba | 544 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Orono | 1849 | Oswald | Havre | | T M & C |
| D | Morocco | 2470 | Hayes | Hull | 8-3 | F M & Co |
| G | Chupra | 1438 | Hannah | | | M M & Co |
| L | Persepolis | 800 | Ibrahim | Repairing | | P Gunboat |
| M | Ensenda | 999 | Moris | Repairing | | E T & Co |
| N | Gorgistan | 2092 | Wall | Amsterdam | 7-6 | J M & Co |
| P | Vauxhall | 2346 | Chandler | | | P & O Co |
| Q | Lawada | 2121 | Tyrrell | Zanzibar, &c | 5-6 | M M & Co |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | | |
| | Satrunji | 517 | Ahmed | Karachi | 4 6 | Shepd & Co |
| | Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | Bhownager | 4-6 | Shepd & Co |
| | Sabermati | 524 | Fakeer | Marmagoa | 5-6 | Shepd & Co |
| | Bahadur | 823 | Brewis | Karachi | 8-6 | Shepd & Co |
| | Indravati | 513 | N Mohomed | | | Shepd & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Asia | 2336 | Laird | Liverpool | 11-6 | W & A G & Co |
| 2 | Scindia | 3052 | Abrey | Liverpool | 5-6 | W & A G & Co |
| 6 | Sunda | 2887 | Dowell | China | 5 6 | P & O Co |
| 7 | India | 2590 | Plommer | Calcutta | 4-6 | M M & Co |
| 10 | Imaum | 2705 | Penberthy | Antwerp | 8-6 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Persia | 4198 | Wheler | Aden | 8-6 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Tice | Karachi | 7-6 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Wilhelmina | 1682 | Bone | Havre | 6-5 | T M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hermod ..........830 Olsen.......Rangoon.......5-6 B B T Co

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVAL.

| June | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Bisagno s............ | Pietra ............ | Hongkong, May 11 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Simla s............<br>Rudesheimer s ... | Bamber ....<br>Weihmann... | Karachi<br>Hamburg, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Scindia, Abrey, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Kangra, Goode, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Sunda, Dowell, for Shanghai.
„ Yanariva, Smith, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Indus, for Marseilles,

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—1 cask whisky, Phipson & Co.
City of Lucknow s—hogsheads whisky, Phippson & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—1 pipe wine Phipson & Co.
Lord Kelvin s—47 cases brandy, and 10 cases Medicine D. Cowasjee.
Egypt s—2 pipes wine and 10 cases cider Phipson & Co.
Oriental s—22 cases provision, &c., Eduljee N. Antia; 7 cases Medicine, B. Salunke & Co.; 26 case; provision Phillips & Co.
Persia s—13 cases photo materials D. M. Dukle & Co.; 198 cases oilmenstores &c., Medicine &c, E. Russooljee.

FROM HULL.

Morocco s—11 crates empty sodawater bottles Phillips & Co; 317 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudeshimer s—161 cases window glass, T. Ebramjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—30 cases sparkling wine Phimpson & Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—25 cases beer, Phipson & Co.
Caledonia s—60 cases beer, Phipson & Co.
Rudelsburg s—40 cases beer, D. Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D. Balduino s—3 qr. casks marsala wine, Phipson & Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—25 cases liqueurs, J. Framjee.
Stolzenfels s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, Jehangir B. Patil & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—65 cases claret, Phipson & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Morocco s—441 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—2,115 cwt myrabollams, Wagiee Becher; 1,710 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 31 bales wool, N Goculdas,

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4,001 cwt cottonseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—5,939 cwt linseed, 990 cwt poppyseed and 6,525 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri, 2,000 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanjee.
Indus s—750 cwt gingellyseed, 1,980 cwt linseed, 1,486 cwt mustardseed, and 4,953 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—20 cases condiments H P Setna and Co; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, M Jamal; 1,960 cwt bonemeal. A H Cassum and Co,

FOR GHENT.

Morocco s—50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—14 cwt gum, J Premjee; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1,300 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt linseed, W Becher; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, C Purbut; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, H K Moosa; 4,000 cwt castorseed, L Karamchund; 2,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Orono s—2,000 cwt. cotton seed and 1,000 cwt. myrabollams W. Becher; 1151 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Brothers 6,000 cwt rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 1,000 cwt. mustardseed and 520 cwt. rapeseed Volkart Brothers,
Wilhelmina s—1087 cwt. linseed, H. K. Moosa, 300 cwt. rapeseed H. Canjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s—71 chests opium C. Ebrahim & Co., 81 chests opium E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 36 chest opium H. A. Esmail & Co. 12 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 14 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 10 chests opium, Talati & Co.; 38 chests opium, M. H. K. Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s—25 chests opium, R S N Talati & Co.; 59 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 61 chests opium, N J Abraham, 30 chests opium, C Ebrahim & Co.; 43 chests opium, Talati & Co.; 24 chests opium K Abdoolrahim, 40 chests opium, E Noordin & Co.; 8 chests opium, Talati & Co.; 4 chests opium C Bomanji & Co, 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th June.

1. The Commanding Officer has to announce, with deep regret, the information, which has reached him by telegraph of the death of Captain F. J. Parrott.

Captain F J Parrott served with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, since January 1897, and was a very Efficient painstaking and zealous Volunteer Officer.

As a mark of respect to his memory, all Officers when in Uniform will wear mourning on the left arm for two months from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

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BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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FEVER POWDERS.

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A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT.

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☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

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One out of Numerous Certificates :—
At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

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Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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| | Rs. |
|---|---|
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| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

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NOTES.
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

F. J. PARROTT, B.A., late General Manager for India and the East, of Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y. U. S. A. (By cablegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHARUCHA—June 4, at 117, Frere Road, opposite European General Hospital, Bombay, Byramjee Sheriarjee Bharucha Head Cashier Bombay Municipality, son-in-law of Mr Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopareewala. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30

KEMP'S LIST.

KEEP YOUR DRINKS COOL ALL NIGHT

*by using a WATER COOLER. Ice the drink as usual in a tumbler, place it in the Cooler, and it is ready for use as cold as when you put it in, any time during the night.*

Rs. 2 EACH.

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## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Tuesday.—Barometer has fallen briskly over the western desert and a depression has reappeared in that area. The pressure is low and very uniform in West Bengal and Northwestern Provinces and moderate to strong southerly winds are blowing at head of the Bay. The winds are changing to southerly directions in West Coast but are as yet light in force. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, North area East Bengal, and light falls of snow and rain are reported from Kashmir. Mymensing, has received two and half inches, Jalpaiguri two, Bhamo, Silchar, Dhulia, and Sibsagar, amounts slightly exceeding one inch. Local showers have fallen south of the peninsula. Kurnool reports three inches, Trichinopoly one and half. The temperature continues in slight to very large defect in Punjab and in considerable to large excess in the Central Provinces, West and South of Peninsula, Lower Bengal, Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Showers will probably continue during the day in Assam and Bengal, especially in the Eastern and Northern districts. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

THE pressure changes have been small and very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Jacobabad and Ajmere, a brisk rise at Bellary and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are steep.

Winds on the Malabar Coast are cyclonic, while a southerly wind is blowing at Karwar and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in several places.

The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and the minimum 7° to 9° in defect at Trichinopoly and Cuddapah.

The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Nagpur, and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a large increase at Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Jeypore and Karachi, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly, nearly an inch at Cuddapah, about half an inch at Mangalore and Cochin, and light showers at Colombo, Bangalore and Calicut.

The isobars and the cyclonic circulation of winds on the Malabar Coast indicate that the disturbed weather conditions which appeared to be travelling north from the Equatorial Regions for the last few days still exist at some distance to the westwards of Calicut in the sea; and a small disturbance appears to be either forming or in existence there. The sea is again rough at Colombo, and as the disturbed weather passes northwards, the rainfall and the wind velocities will increase at Colombo. The weather all along the Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri or Bombay is in a very unsettled condition, and local rain is likely.

The S.S. "India," which left Mauritius on the 17th May 1901, reports having experienced up to Latitude 18° S. Longitude 60° E. at 8 p.m. on the 18th moderate to strong gale from south-east and south, overcast sky high sea and frequent heavy rain and wind squalls; thence to Latitude 13° south Longtitude 64° E. at 8 a.m. on the 20th moderate to light north-easterly winds and high south-east swell; thence to Latitude 1° south Longitude 74° E. at midnight on the 24th moderate to light trades and occasional passing heavy rain squalls and a moderate to light south-east swell; thence to arrival at Colombo on the 27th moderate to strong south-westerly winds, overcast sky, several passing showers and a moderate sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| MONDAY NIGHT—June 3. | |
| 10 p.m. | 85·3 |
| TUESDAY—June 4. | |
| 8 a.m. | 84·2 |
| 10 a.m. | 89·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 91·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 90·4 |

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

ANGLOPHOBIA in Germany has been the theme of a number of articles in the recent magazines. While Mr. M. H. Wolff in the "Monthly Review" gives the amusing explanation that German antipathy to England is mainly based on the necessity of having somebody to abuse and opines that it will not survive the war in South Africa, two writers in the April "Fortnightly" take a much more serious view of the matter. Both believe that hatred of England is a fixed idea of Germany and it is the more pronounced now that her aim is for supremacy on sea as well as on land. "Our future is on the water" declared the Kaiser in one of those characteristic utterances that amaze the world from time to time. Since the failure of the famous Kruger telegram to produce the results that were anticipated the Kaiser's naval policy has been developed and though the German people were alarmed at the cost of a powerful navy, recent events, and more especially those in the Far East, have favoured the Emperor's naval programme. The telegram to Mr. Kruger was rightly interpreted in England at the time. Despite the explanation put into the mouth of the Kaiser's friend Lord Lonsdale that it was but such a message as one householder might send to another who had resisted a burglarious attack on his property, Count von Bulow the German Chancellor admitted a few months since that it was part of a deliberate attempt to involve England in a war with Germany and one or two other great Powers. That well informed writer "Ignotus" points out that it escaped observation at the time that the Emperor paid a flying visit to Bismarck before despatching the telegram. The German Government, we are told, solicited the alliance of Russia and France against England there and then. Russia promptly refused, but France went further and offered to join England in the event of a war with Germany. Count von Bulow in December last frankly declared that he had no intention of disavowing the famous message and it was only its reception "not in Germany but outside Germany" that spared us an unprovoked war with that Power. The way in which the telegram was received, said the Chancellor "made it clear beyond all possibility of a doubt that in the event of a conflict with England in Africa we should have had to rely solely upon our own strength. From the perception of this fact a patriotic Government was bound to draw its own conclusions and we drew our conclusions." German policy in brief proceeds on the same Machiavellian, devious lines that Bismarck followed so successfully.

Bismarck is gone but his policy remains and that observes "Ignotus" is characterised by unmitigated duplicity, qualified by a cynical frankness when frankness could be made to serve the purpose of the conspirator. The British nation was deeply touched by the Kaiser's conduct at the death of Queen Victoria and they were prepared to recognise it as the beginning of a better understanding between the two nations. But Germany herself has made that impossible; her policy is opposed to it and the German Chancellor was at pains to explain that the presence of the Emperor by the bier of his grandmother had no political significance. The Emperor's heart is in his head says Count von Bulow, which may be interpreted that as becomes a monarch he holds his country and his country's aggrandizement before all else. Our rival for Imperial supremacy and sea power, Germany is also our competitor for commercial and industrial pre-eminence. But she is not likely to succeed us in either of those directions. America is undoubtedly destined to hold the trade supremacy of the world, while as for sea power if it is to pass out of our hands it is as "Calchas" says as certain as anything in politics need be, that it will be transferred to the other branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. Further, in the most improbable event of a sea-Sedan for the British Empire "the whole Anglo-Saxon race would join to redress the balance and would shatter the rival, temporarily successful over one side of the family." On mere numbers Germany might possibly effect a peaceful conquest of some of our Colonies by immigration. Within the present limits of the German Empire there are 56 millions of white men while in the whole of the British Empire there are only 50 millions of whites. The Germans are increasing at the rate of a million a year. Including Austria there are in Europe, between Hamburg and Trieste, nearly 70 millions of Teutonic breed, a number that is about equal to the whole white population of the United States, and is of the two, the more prolific. But the emigration of the surplus population to colonies that would still be British is not what German statesmen desire.

A Greater Germany is necessary if the surplus sons of the Fatherland are not to be lost to their own flag, and the problem is where to find it. It cannot be carved out of British colonies. How can it be achieved? "There is one shape and only one in which it can be realised if at all," says "Calchas," "and it lies in the creation of a Greater Germany, extending from Amsterdam across the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf." This, he adds, is an idea not new, but newly revived, and in spite of the perilous obstacles in the path it is at least more feasible at the expense of the Slav than is sea-supremacy at the cost of the Anglo-Saxon. It is above all, he declares, the only plan which offers a means of obtaining territory for settlement—Asia Minor or nothing. This theory is a development of Bismarck's policy who in some quarters is blamed for stopping at the consolidation of Germany instead of aiming at the annexation of Austria and development towards the East. It is this which gives an interest to the German Emperor's solicitude on account of the Sultan. He has developed the colonial policy that Bismarck disliked and by means of railway concessions, and colonial settlements he has been quietly securing vested interests in Syria and Asia Minor which will give him a commanding position when the Ottoman Empire at last falls to pieces. For this purpose, observes "Ignotus" he became the defender of the Sultan all through the massacres in Armenia, Asia Minor and Constantinople and his guest and panegyrist afterwards. With the same end in view doubtless, he sent the grateful message of congratulation when the earthquake shook the throne of His Majesty the Sultan Abdul. That telegram amazed the world no less than the Kruger message of 1896 and as in the latter case it was part of a deliberate policy. Compliments to Holland on the one side and to Turkey on the other show how far progress is being made with the idea of a middle Empire stretching from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

FOUR hundred pages of figures will delight the statistician, but the species is so rare that it cannot expect much exclusive pabulum in the columns of a daily newspaper. But Mr. O'Conor has a method of serving up figures in a dish of ragout, which makes them palatable to the general. He tells us there are 47 divisions, 249 districts and 10,52 sub-divisions of districts in an area of 978,222 miles containing a population of 231,019,411 souls. It might be imagined that having so much elbow-room, the people would be fairly amiable and find very little to quarrel about. But alas, such is not the case. It is necessary to support ten thousand judges to decide their disputes. Of these 72 are judges of the High Court, who wear red robes and would also wear wigs, if it were not for the fact that their courts are situated in the tropics. The cost of these courts is more than a rupee per head of the population and as we are told that they are fools who make lawyers rich we may take it that the percentage of this class of people is very high, since the fees paid to lawyers by litigants exceed many times the amount of court fees. In the Indian empire the Bombay presidency takes the lead in criminality. Is that because we are more wicked or that our police are more intelligent? We claim 105 in every ten thousand of the population as criminals, Burma coming next with 97. The Central Provinces are best behaved with 22. Of the total offenders last year 526 were hanged and that is about the annual average of persons, who die by the hangman's rope in this country. For the accommodation of offenders we maintain 41 central prisons, 194 district prisons and 506 lock-ups. It is not necessary to provide much accommodation for European prisoners and those we have come from the sea-faring classes and the Army. In addition to the central prisons of course we have the convict settlement in the Andamans, an institution which is unique, while for the purpose of detecting crime we employ, roughly, 150,000 policemen. Our policemen do not so nearly approach infallibility as those at Home, and occasionally make mistakes, which after all is not remarkable, seeing that among the officers 14 per cent. are illiterate and 57 per cent. among the men.

The children receiving education in public and private institutions have risen in the last decade from 3,692,006 to 4,463,770, an increase of 771,764, being at the rate of about 2 per cent. The increase in the number of male scholars was in the ratio of 19·5 per cent., the females having increased by 35·5 per cent. The proportion of females to males receiving instruction being roughly in the proportion of one to ten. The expenditure on education has steadily increased each year, amounting in 1899-1900 to R 3,77,53,014, being 7·4 per cent. greater than the expenditure five years before, in 1895-96. The direct expenditure on colleges and schools in 1899-1900 was R 2,92,62,072, the difference between that sum and the total expenditure being classed as indirect expenditure on the universities, direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings, and so forth. For the further education and delectation of the people 675 newspapers are published. The desirability of securing accurate vital statistics has been brought home to the populace but not even yet are they sufficiently perfect to be worthy of reliance. But it is pretty clear that the Christians enjoy the best health, the Hindus, Mahomedans and Buddhists following in order. With a view to prolonging life and preventing suffering 2,483 hospitals have been established. Municipal self-government is widely diffused in India, every province being furnished with a more or less considerable number of municipal committees. Altogether there are 762 such bodies with 10,513 members who deal with an income of 783 lakhs. Besides these there are numerous local boards, but it is notorious that the members do not take so lively an interest in their working, as is the case at Home. India possesses 1,039 factories employing half a million people, of whom they unfortunately kill 77 per annum or thereabouts. But the record of human beings killed shows snakes and wild beasts to be answerable for many more than casualties. By wild animals 3,389 persons lost their lives in the past five years and 22,103 of animals. The most destructive beast is the tiger, but during famine time wolves were particularly murderous, the deaths of almost countless infants being set down to those animals. It is found that snakes are not nearly so dangerous to cattle as to human beings, whilst wild beasts prey upon domestic animals in preference to human beings. In the year reported upon 89,238 cattle were killed by wild animals and 9,449 by snakes. But man had his revenge and in the same year he killed 4 548 leopards, 2,357 wolves, 1,585 bears, 1,570 tigers, 776 hyenas, 68 elephants and 7,989 other animals, that is jackals, crocodiles and other objectionable beasts of prey, a very fair bag indeed.

ARMY MEDICAL REFORM.

THE report of the Royal Commission on South Africa Hospitals has shown that with its present organisation the Army Medical Service is inadequate for the duties required of it, even in time of peace, and is, therefore, hopelessly unable to cope with the far greater demands of war. The "British Medical Journal" says that the responsibility for this state of things is due "almost entirely to the obstruction and perversity of the War Office, which appears, for some inscrutable reason, for years to have deliberately pursued a policy of starving the service and paralysing its efficiency." Mr. Brodrick's suggestion with regard to withdrawing the purely military titles granted three years ago by his predecessor in office is regarded with much disfavour by our contemporary, which informs the Secretary of State for War that he is not, in a strategical sense, master of the situation, and if he wants to reform the Medical Service of the Army he must come to terms with the medical profession. There is a proposal before the War Office to appoint a commission to enquire into the R. A. M. C., and in April a Mr. Edward Thomson, of Omagh, who is evidently in close communication with the medical members of the House of Commons, wrote to the "Medical Journal" setting fourth a series of proposals put before Mr. Brodrick. These include increased pay from the time of entrance; increase of service period to 25 years with a pension of £400 per annum; five years appointments to regiment or depot; equality in time of service on home and foreign stations, increase in Indian pay commensurable with the depreciation in value of the rupee; abolition of appointments of pensioned Army Medical Officers to military depot centres; six months' training at Netley or Aldershot, and the formation from the civil medical practitioners of a military reserve of at least 500 thoroughly efficient and skilled surgeons, to whom should be granted a retaining fee of £50 yearly. These and a few other reforms do not constitute a bad programme to set before the War Office, and if the latter can be induced to concede, at least, the more important of these points, the service will become more popular, and the offering of better terms will attract better men.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief in British India and Native States continues to increase in a moderate way, and has this week risen to 384,935 in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, and to 87,146 in Baroda, Hyderabad, and the Native States of Bombay, Rajputana and Central India.

MIR MASUM KHAN, the young Sartip of Seistan, who has been on a visit to India to secure the best professional advice regarding his eyesight, has returned to Seistan much benefited by his treatment at the hands of Colonel Perry of Lahore.

A TREMENDOUS storm passed over Simla on Friday evening. For about half an hour after 6 o'clock it raged furiously, when rain began to fall, after which the storm abated somewhat, but the rain went on till 8 o'clock. Appearances were in favour of more rain in the course of the night.

THERE were 1,760 plague cases with 1,427 deaths in all India during the week ending the 25th May, according to the official returns and of these, 910 cases occurred in Bombay Presidency, 335 in Bengal, 334 in the Punjab, 70 in the North-Western Provinces, 61 in Mysore, 47 in Jammu, and 3 in Madras (presumably imported). These figures are, however, admittedly incomplete, and the value of the statement is, therefore, uncertain.

THE P. and O. mail steamer Sobraon was to be sold by auction at Hong Kong on Wednesday, 22nd ultimo, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough. The steamer was advertised to be sold in one lot as she lies on Tung Yung island together with her gear, tackle, engines, boilers, and about 12,000 tons coal, the non salved cargo was to be put up in a second lot, while a five-ton boiler used in the salvage operations and left on board is advertised as a third lot.

THE people living in the villages near the town of Zafarwal in the Sialkot district, says the Lahore paper, are said to be exhibiting a very bad spirit in respect to the plague regulations. Reports are received irregularly, but even then inspection of sick is not permitted, so formal declaration of plague cannot be made. Government aid is rejected and the villagers will not turn the sick out or leave their villages themselves. The country side seems to have set its face against assistance, and from all accounts it would appear that time alone can mend matters. Already there are signs that the people think they may be mistaken in their attitude of refusal. In the Jullundur district it is reported *per contra* that the people realise the value of evacuation and assistance. The length of time the plague has been hanging about in the district has taught the lesson that has unfortunately to be learnt elsewhere. Bitter experience is doing it.

A LIMITED number of appointments as Captains in the Army Service Corps at Home are to be offered to officers of the Regular Army under certain conditions.

THE Sikhs of Amritsar have decided upon a somewhat novel way of commemorating Lord Roberts' victories in South Africa. They are going to publish a religious paper with this object, to be called the "Hamdard Khalsa" and the first number will be issued on July 4th. The paper is in the hands of a committee of influential Sikhs, Bhai Sochet Singh, head Ardasia of the Golden Temple, being the honorary editor.

WHEN the returns of the Irish census are published lunacy will be found to be largely on the increase. Various reasons have been assigned for the alarming rise of these figures, and among the causes to which this very sad and serious circumstance has been generally attributed is the habit of excessive tea-drinking. The practice seems to have been introduced by the English working-class settlers of the early decades of the last century.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted in the prison at Tver, when a convict named Morozoff attacked a warder, and, overpowering him, slowly strangled him to death. Morozoff then dressed himself in the dead man's clothes, and was about to escape when a second warder visited the cell. The convict tried to overpower him, but the warder was the stronger of the two and succeeded in raising an alarm and obtaining assistance. Morozoff, armed with the revolver of the man he had murdered, sought refuge in his cell, and for two days kept the prison staff at bay, until hunger and exhaustion compelled him to surrender.

A SAD tragedy occurred which has caused a great sensation throughout Venice. A young officer of the Artillery recently fell in love with the daughter of a lawyer, the girl being only 15 years of age. On Tuesday last he made an appointment to meet her in one of the churches, but it so happened that the girl's brother was there present attending Mass, and saw the young couple together. He waited for them to leave the building, and then demanded an explanation, which the officer refused to give. This so infuriated the man that he struck the officer, who wore spectacles, a violent blow in the face, smashing his glasses, and destroying the sight of his right eye. The accident, which, of course, ruined his military career, so preyed on the young officer's mind that the other morning he took boat to Mestre, and there shot himself through the heart. He was a wellknown figure in Venetian Society, and was the only son of one of the oldest Italian families.

THE outbreak of plague at Moga in the Ferozepore district seems to be well in hand and likely to be speedily suppressed. Thanks to the excellent example and encouragement given to the people by Zaildar Jamiyat Singh, the whole of the towns' people have been inoculated, evacuation was effected without difficulty, disinfection is progressing and fresh cases are ceasing. The people have shown a most excellent spirit throughout, despite inclement weather, which partially destroyed the grain and the comparative lightness of the plague visitation in this case is a standing example to those who have suffered elsewhere, or may yet suffer from disregard of and opposition to measures prescribed by Government for their good.

## AN UNPUBLISHED CHAPTER IN THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LATE in December Stevenson arrived in San Francisco, and in the spring of the following year he was given a job—the transaction did not even rise to the dignity of "obtaining a position"—in the city department of the San Francisco "Chronicle." With this he began a brief but hardly promising reportorial career, which was to be numbered by days. His first assignment was to "cover" a holiday jollification arranged by the Salvation Army for the entertainment of the very poor and their children.

Stevenson wrote a gorgeous story, in which all the information bearing on the local aspect of the festival was carefully ignored. It was just such a piece of work as might have been expected from the man who was to write "Virginibus Puerisque." It treated of the theory of giving and of the blessedness of giving to children, it was a special pleading for the virtue of unselfishness, it was a rhapsody on the Beatitudes, it was everything desirable but it was not "a newspaper story." It was a hopeless tissue of platitudes, so far as the requirements of the city editor were concerned; and that proverbially fretful person acrimoniously asked his new reporter, who stood before him, long, gangling, ill-dressed, starved-looking, if he knew where the festival had been held, who the committee-men in charge were, and if he had a list of the merchants who had provided the presents for the children. To these reasonable questions Stevenson replied that he had not thought such details at all worth while. A brisk young police reporter was hurriedly sent out for a few facts concerning the matter, and Stevenson was told that his "copy" would probably prove available for a Sunday "special."

Stevenson's second reportorial "detail" proved even less fortunate. He was told one evening by the city editor that he should go to the Presidio (a military post) next morning and secure the facts relative to the installation of a new and extensive system of waterworks. The reporter replied, with much ease of manner, that he had an engagement for the next day which would prevent him from going to the Presidio. The city editor thereupon exercised his well-worn prerogative by incontinently discharging the young man accompanying his edict with a running fire of editorial profanity. It does not appear that Stevenson ever again undertook the *role* of reporter. He continued to write articles for the Sunday edition of the "Chronicle," but there is no indication that he thought affectionately of them, for the never rescued them from the files.

The young Scotchman's life in San Francisco covered a period of four months, and embraced perhaps the most miserable days of his life. Physically he was in a distressing condition. Financially he was on the dismal edge of despair. He went from doctor, to doctor, seeking treatment on credit, and was turned away by all. During the winter he was reduced by these refusals to the humiliation of asking for medicine and advice at the municipal free dispensary. The illness which overtook him in the spring of 1880 almost "doused his faint glim."

The grim horror and irony of the cruel circumstances are accented when one recalls that at this very period Stevenson was toiling like a worker in fine metals over several of those rare verbal fabrics which were to delight his race. The "Amateur Emigrant" had been sent in manuscript to his friend and counsellor, Mr. Sidney Colvin, only to be returned, riddled with merciless criticism. Some of the best and most characteristic work which was to come from his pen was either actually under way or shaping itself in his mind; and the stress of composition was supported by a diet which would have been the death of any man not sustained by an inexhaustible nervous force.

To his permanent, aid came at this moment a cheering solace in the guise of William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude," a little book full of reasonable courage and quaint wisdom—a book to make comrades with. This Stevenson did from that day in December 1879, when he unwittingly picked a last century edition from the tray of literary debris before a San Francisco bookstall, to the end of a life which had been unceasingly illumined by its thoughtful optimism. Mr. Gosse has recently said of this providential discovery: "He met with this little book at a critical moment of his own career, while he was wandering disconsolately in the streets of San Francisco, convalescent after a very dangerous illness, yet 'still somewhat of a mossy ruin', and doubtful in what spirit to face the world again. To the exile, with his hopes re-excited, his spirits grown buoyant, his moral fibres tightened by hardship and fear, the small book of Penn's maxims came with what seemed a direct message from heaven."

The publication of the "Letters" made clear to his friends how deeply his spirit had been moved by the Quaker's happy philosophy. Two years after his first acquaintance with it Stevenson gave his personal copy to Mr. Horatio F. Brown, author of "Life on the Lagoons." In this book Stevenson wrote: "Here it is, with the mark of a San Francisco "bouquiniste." And if ever in all my human conduct I have done a better thing to any fellow-creature than handing on to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book I know I shall hear of it on the last day. To write a book like this were impossible but at least one can hand it on—with a wrench—one to another. My wife cries out, and my own heart misgives me, but still here it is. I could scarcely better prove myself. Yours affectionately, R. L. S,"

The exile's lodging was in a workman's resort in a mean section of the city. For this he paid six shillings the week. He worked by candle-light, and ate, when he could eat anywhere at "Joe's coffee-house an eating-stall kept by an Italian, and now patronised—at least once—by all lovers of Stevenson who visit San Francisco. His breakfast was a roll, a cup of coffee, and a pat of butter, which cost him fivepence. Dinner, when he was prosperous, cost two shillings and was a "table d'hote." Supper was a repetition of breakfast, the cup of coffee being sometimes replaced by a bowl of soup. As poverty pinched closer he experimented with his viands. A doughnut was tried in the place of the rolls, and when the "table d'hote" dinner was beyond his means a bowl of soup was made to serve the purpose of the midday dinner.

Friends in England and Scotland wrote him sagacious letters of advice, and more than once his tired, sick soul rebelled. He wrote to an English correspondent: "Not one soul ever gives me any news. Everybody writes me sermons, which is hardly good for a man who lives all alone on forty-five cents a day, and sometimes less."

He was a touching sight in those piteous days. His face was ghastly in its pallor, his clothes seemed to have been flung upon him, and his trousers and shoe-tops disagreed by at least two inches. Men were seen to jump at the sound of his cough and to rub their eyes at the first sight of him. His manner towards his equals betrayed a conscious superiority—or, perhaps, it was only a lack of sympathy—and he was awkward to a degree. It is evident that association with a sympathetic man friend would have meant a great deal to him; but he did not seek friends, and the newspaper men, who, as a class, are apt to become calloused by their disillusions avoided the queer, silent Scotchman, who was, unless all signs were at fault, a stranded fakir.

This suspicious looking character, upon whom, doubtless, the brisk reporter, sent out to recover his Salvation Army "story," gazed with pity and contempt, was twenty-nine years old at this time, had seen four of his books published, and had what Mr. Sidney Colvin estimated as a "half-established reputation." Stevenson looked his situation squarely in the face, and saw all the bitterness of it. In happier days he wrote of the San Francisco period as being the time when he was a "penniless and dying author, and when it seemed strange not to be able to afford a drink."

San Francisco failed to help Stevenson in his our of bitterest need, but since his death it has raised a pretty monument to his memory in Portsmouth Square, where he loved to lounge on sunny days. "Joe's coffee-house" is haunted daily by people who feel a belated and vinous grief for him. Many persons can tell pleasant stories about him—all but "Joe" who frankly confesses he hasn't the least remembrance of the gentleman, and wonders why people should be so keen to learn at just what table a forgotten patron used to sit.

(Conculded on page 3.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

### THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

### FRANCE FAVOURS A JOINT GUARANTEE.

### COUNT WALDERSEE LEAVES PEKIN.

### THE TIENTSIN AFFRAY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Count Waldersee left Pekin to-day.

There was a great Military display on the occasion, salutes were fired and bands played.

All the members of the Diplomatic Body were present to bid him farewell.

The Ministers are still discussing the period for the payment of the Indemnity.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, favoured a common guarantee for the Chinese indemnity because all the Powers would then be interested in maintaining the integrity of China.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The German version of the affray at Tientsin says that the German Police guard supported the British though the French were aided by a few Germans and Japanese.

## FOREIGN MATERIAL ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Sir A. Hickman replying to Lord George Hamilton quotes from the official reports from Burmah Egypt and Assam in proof of his contention that American Locomotives are unsatisfactory and he suggest the appointment of a Committee of investigation to report to the Commons.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### THE LOSSES AT VLAKFONTEIN.

### THE VLAKFONTEIN FIGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Kitchener reports two more Yeomanry officers as killed and one missing in the late action at Vlakfontein.

Dixon's fight on the 29th May was at Vlakfontein sixty miles to the north-west of Johannesburg and not Vlakfontein to north-east of Heidelberg as was at first given in despatches.

## CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

23rd May.—Slightly wounded, Lieutenant Partridge, 3rd Dragoons and 2nd Lieutenant R. Woodhouse, Imperial Yeomanry.

24th.—Severely wounded—Major Vallentine, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry.

25th.—Killed—Lieutenant Moore, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers. Severely wounded, Lieutenant W. Stockbridge, 5th Victorians.

26th.—Slightly wounded—2nd Lieutenant Helme, 2nd North Lancashires.

28th.—Severely wounded—Lieutenant Mitford, 1st Gordon Highlanders.

29th Killed—Captain Armstrong and Lieutenants Campion, Spring, Noke and Campbell, all of the 7th Yeomanry.

30th—Killed —Lieutenant J. P. MacDougall, R F. A. Dangerously wounded, since dead, Lieutenant P. E. Smith, 23rd Company, Imperial Yeomanry.

## A BALLIOL DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Honorable Mr. Raleigh, who is an old Balliol man proposes to give a Balliol Dinner at Simla at the end of the present month. It is understood the Viceroy is likely to be present and other members of the college who can attend will be welcomed. They should communicate their names to Mr. Raleigh.

## DEATH OF LIEUTENANT APPLEGATE.

2nd Lieutenant Applegate, 1st Wiltshires, died at Peshawar on the 2nd instant of enteric.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrangements are being made for the transfer of 1 subadar, 4 havildars, 4 naicks and 10 or 12 lance naiks and sepoys from the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops to the 40th Bengal Infantry, as a nucleus for the two companies of Jammu Do[illegible]s authorised for that regiment.

BOMBAY, ARRIVAL, JUNE 4.—Halliday, Captain, Bombay, R. E, on duty from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 4.—Williams, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, R. Warwick Regiment, from leave to Belgaum.

Burrowes, Lieutenant, Madras, 23rd M. I., from leave to Secunderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong. to-day the 4th inst.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bnownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 93 3-4 ex |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 100 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 63 1-4 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5 8 |

The Government has introduced a Bill for the reclaiming of part of the Zuider Zee at the national expense. It is proposed to unite the coast of northern Holland and Friesland by a dyke stretching to the north of the river Ijssel, and thus to reclaim an area of 113,666 acres. The expense is estimated at 95,000,000 florins, and it is proposed to cover this by a loan repayable in eighteen years. The scheme will necessitate an annual addition to the Budget of 2,000,000 florins for the next sixty years.—Reuter.

A terrible case of cannibalism is revealed by the judicial investigation into a case in Southern Styria. At the village of Prassberg near Marburg, a couple were arrested on the charge of having murdered their twelve year old daughter. The judicial examination, confirmed by the subsequent confession of the prisoners showed that they butchered the girl and ate the body completely, afterwards trying to burn the bones, remnants of which brought to light the terrible affair.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE COMING DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Owing to the open character of the race for the Derby the enormous field of thirty horses is probable.

The latest betting on the race this morning is as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 to | 2 against | Volodyovski |
| 100 to | 15 „ | Floriform |
| 9 to | 1 „ | Handicapper |
| 10 to | 1 „ | Revenue |
| 100 to | 7 „ | William III |
| 100 to | 7 „ | Royal Rouge |
| 100 to | 6 „ | Doricles. |
| 20 to | 1 „ | Ian |
| 22 to | 1 „ | Cottager |
| 22 to | 1 „ | Olympian |
| 25 to | 1 „ | Pietermaritzburg |
| 25 to | 1 „ | Orchid |
| 25 to | 1 „ | Lord Bobs |
| 100 to | 3 „ | St. Maclon |
| 40 to | 1 „ | Tantalus |
| 50 to | 1 „ | Veronese |
| 100 to | 1 „ | Prince Charles |
| 100 to | 1 „ | Royal George. |

There is no betting on any of the others.

## PROBABLE STARTERS IN THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London on the 3rd June says the following is the list of the probable starters in the Derby with the latest betting :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 to | 30 against | Volodyovski |
| 7 to | 1 „ | Floriform |
| 7 to | 1 „ | Handicapper |
| 100 to | 11 „ | Revenue |
| 100 to | 7 „ | William the Third |
| 15 to | 1 „ | Doricles |
| 20 to | 1 „ | Ian. |
| 20 to | 1 „ | Olympian |
| 25 to | 1 „ | Lord Bobs. |
| 25 to | 1 „ | Orchid |
| 100 to | 3 „ | Velles |

Tantalus, Veronese, Cottager, Osboch, Pietermaritzburg, Royal Rouge, Ruskin, St. Maclon, Wargrave, H. R. H. Royal George, Sang Bleu, Prince Charles, 2nd are also probable starters.

Veles has been beaten in his trial.

## BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of this Authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings. There were present :—Mr. S. Rebesch (Chairman), Messrs. W. C. Hughes, E. Grey, Sassoon J. David, J. Willcocks, W. D. Sheppard, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. D. E. Wacha. Mr. Shilstone, Secretary of the Trust, was also present.

BUILDINGS ON HORNBY ROAD.

A memorandum by the engineer to the Trust, submitting architect's revised sketches and plans of buildings proposed to be erected by Messrs MacMillan and Co., publishers, on a plot in Hornby Road was considered by the Committee.

The Committee adopted the plans subject to certain modifications suggested by Mr. Willcocks.

REFUND OF GENERAL TAX.

The Committee considered a Government resolution, regarding the refund of general tax paid by the Board in respect of properties still in the occupation of Government.

It was resolved to record the resolution and to ask the Accountant General to make a refund of Rs. 5 072 in respect of properties still in the occupation of Government.

The Board then adjourned.

## THE FAMINE.

### BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 25th May 1901 there was moderate to light rain in parts of the British districts and Native states of the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Surat, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Belgaum, where they are stationary. Reports are summarised below :—

| | Preceeding week. | Week under report. |
|---|---|---|
| Workers | 248,133 | 254,449 |
| Dependants | 31,324 | 35,720 |
| Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages | 74,600 | 81,464 |

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Kaira by 1,266, in Nasik by 617, and in Dharwar by 374; while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Bijapur 1,994, Sholapur 1,843; Ahmednagar 1,653, Ahmedabad 1,622; Poona 1,177; Panch Mahals, 623; Khandesh, 573; Broach, 200; Satara, 50; Belgaum, 31.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all district except the Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Broach, which show decreases of 193, 69 and 56, respectively. Twelve small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, one in Kaira, one in Broachs and one in Khandesh. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 20,000, for small works under Civil Agency in Ahmednagar :—Rs. 10,000, for improvement of the water-supply in Nasik: Rs. 6, 000, for improvement of the water-supply in Ahmednagar: and Rs. 3,000, for additional remuneration to Village officers in Nasik.

## THE STUDIO.

THE May STUDIO has much that is interesting on "The Medallist's Art" with illustrations of medals and plaquettes, showing what has been done in the revival so warmly taken up in France of this art. Macaulay Stevenson is the subject of an article giving much of the excellent work of that Glasgow artist. This is mostly in charming poetic landscapes, visionary, spiritualised pictures of nature in her daintiest, most diaphanous dress. Alexander Fisher writes on "The Art of True Enamelling upon Metals," and we have fine specimens scattered through the pages. The King's Cup from the fifteenth century and some samples of twelfth century and even earlier enamelling. Byzantium and Ireland we are told, were long the two centres of learning, and they were unrivalled for the beauty of their enamels in cloisonne and champleve. Other papers will follow on this subject. "Leaves from the Sketch Book of Franz. Althaus of Volendam" give six delightful Dutch figures. A paper is devoted to Josef Hoffman the architect, vice-president of the Vienna Secession who arranged the plans for their two delightful galleries in the Austrian section of the Paris Exhibition. He may be called the Apostle of modern decoration and arrangement, and as such he has his critics almost as numerous as his admirers, but his style is accepted and while practical it is beautiful. Netta Peacock discourses on "The New Movement in Russian Decorative Art" and shows what wonderfully beautiful embroidery the peasant women turn out. Many Russian ladies with artistic taste have been labouring to perfect their designs and to get the linen, cotton and woollen fabrics dyed in fast colours for these embroiderers with signal success. The peasants around Moscow spin their own thread, weave their own linen and colour it with vegetable dyes. To improve these and to elaborate and vary their designs was all that was necessary, for the Russian women have natural taste and are facile needlewomen. The embroidery, in applique work and other, here shewn, is pretty and original. "Studio-Talk" records much of the work done on the Continent and some of the principal towns in England. The Special Summer number of the Studio will be ready this month, and will be devoted to a description and examples of Modern British Domestic Architecture and Decoration. Drawings of the work, in the direction of the revival of Domestic Art, of the chief architects and decorators will be a distinctive feature of this number, and many examples will be duced in colour.

## ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### OPENING OF OPERA SEASON.

### THE CASE OF "REBELLIOUS SUSAN."

LONDON, MAY 17.

THE opening of the Opera season at Covent Garden had been looked forward to with much interest and curiosity, for it took place under, in many respects, novel conditions. Altogether, apart from a new stage, an altered auditorium, a new artistic manager, and a partially new company, it was, for example, an entirely fresh experience for the present generation to see no Royal box. We had become so accustomed to the almost nightly presence of the King and his Royal Consort at the Opera House that their absence during the present season will beyond question be felt. But the etiquette of the Court must, of course, be observed, and, although his Majesty, as we understand, remains Patron of the Syndicate, yet, during the mourning for his Royal mother, the King and Queen Alexandra must deprive themselves of the pleasure which music invariably affords them. Next year matters will be different, and the Opera House will resume its customary brilliancy. Meanwhile, as there will, it seems, be very little private entertainings in society this year, Covent Garden will probably more than ever become the resort of fashion.

The season which was opened is, it is admitted, to a certain extent one of experiment. New blood has freely been introduced into the company, for the fact must be recognised that the human voice, unlike wine, does not necessarily improve with age. Many British singers this year find a place on the troupe, although the innovation is not quite so unprecedented as some seem to have imagined, for Mr. Santley and Mr. Foli were for many years engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Wilford Morgan at Covent Garden. The Continent has also been diligently searched for likely recruits, who have, we believe, in almost every case been personally heard either by the managers or their musical representatives, so that there has been very little of taking on trust. If, as is always possible, among the new comers a prize be found, the enterprise will undoubtedly be strengthened. New prime donne are always welcome; while the need of a tenor of fresh voice and of the first class was never more urgent than it seems to be at present. Moreover, there is this season, as is well-known a complete change in the stage arrangements, and as many of the older operas are now out of date, the opportunity is being taken of to a certain extent recasting the repertory. The management, it is true, have wisely adopted a policy of festine lente, and until the stage hands are thoroughly accustomed to the new electric machinery and other improvements, elaborate productions will be attempted with due deliberation. Mr. Neilson and his staff are, however, working well, and there is every reason to hope that the artistic standard of the performances will be greatly improved, the more especially as so admirable and experienced an operatic musician as M. Messager has been secured as director. But even in this respect we cannot expect reforms at a moment's notice, although there were many indications last night of the real intelligence and the true artistic spirit which for a long time seemed impracticable amid the hurry of a London season.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," an opera which has more than once before been chosen to open the season, was played last night with a familiar cast, M. Saleza, who has just returned from a successful tour with Mr. Grau, being the Romeo, and Madame Eames the Juliette. The American prima donna, who for reasons of health has been resting for a couple of years, looked an almost ideal Shakespearean heroine, in dresses designed for her by her husband, the painter, Mr. Julian Story; and although, as an actress, rather cold for a daughter of sunny Italy, she sang the music with her old purity of voice and refinement of style. M. Saleza showed a certain fatigue of voice, but he sang well within his means, while his dramatic delineation of the role which is more or less based on that of M. Jean de Reszke, was again admirable. M. Journet was the priest, and two of our English singers, Mr. Earle and Mr. Rea played small parts. Most of the scenery was new, including an old Italian interior for the ball scene, a noble cloister for the marriage, and a large and effective set for the banishment. At the outset, as is usual when improvements are tried there was a slight hitch, not, however, due to the stage hands, who worked most loyally, but to Signor Mancinelli, who in his excitement forgot to give the signal by electric bell for the change from the prologue to the first act, so that the foreman, not knowing what was wrong, very wisely ran down the act drop for a moment. A brilliant audience filled almost every seat, and the Monday subscribers mustered in force, among those who were, present being the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord and Lady Farquhar, Lord and Lady Craven, Earl de Grey, Lady Evelyn Ward, Lady Saville, Lord Iveagh, Lady Londesborough, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Henry Bentinck, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. H. V. Higgins, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Mrs. d'Arcy, and other leaders of Society. Everyone admired the new decorations of the crush room, with its handsome frescoes, which are the work of a German artist, and are the gift, it seems, of two of the subscribers. Some alterations will doubtless have to be made in details. For example, the footlights still do not shine on the faces of the singers, who are sometimes in a shadow, so that the facial expression is quite lost. The new stall entrances, too, at the sides of the stage will have to be protected from draughts, and the new regulation which compels delicate ladies to alight from their carriages in Bow-street, instead of under the Opera portico (a Police regulation, we believe), is a particularly idiotic one. The opera was, as usual on first nights, prefaced by an essentially operatic performance of "God Save the King."

The revival of Mr. Jones's play is especially interesting, following as it does close upon the heels of the successful run of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," as it affords an opportunity of comparison and of studying the methods of our most serious dramatist. For Mr. Jones really does try to give us the fruits of his observations of life in the form of a play, and when we are witnessing one of his productions we mentally compare notes with him taken from our own experience. And this can be said of no other dramatist living. With the others we are satisfied by their theatrical cleverness, and expect nothing more. Mr. Jones has not yet written a real comedy of manners, much less a high comedy, but in "The Liars" he has written one act, the middle one, which can be spoken of as comedy in the sense that Moliere understood the term. "The Case of Rebelious Susan" might be termed a comedy of manners but for certain exaggerations, such as the motive for Lady Susan's leaving her husband, which seems ridiculous; but farce is probably the correcter term. It is certainly not high comedy, in which the breadth and depth make social distinctions unimportant, and therefore it is a pity that the author should insist on putting titles to his creations which are evidently drawn from the middle classes. It makes them appear ridiculous, and gives an artificial tone to the whole play.

Whether Mr. Jones has sufficient fancy to create many types may be doubted after this performance. The Sir Richard Kato, K. C., is very similar to Mr. Justice Carteret—so similar, indeed, as to be almost identical; but in both cases one would suppose that the characters had been drawn from wealthy commercial men and not from judges or barristers. A judge would never behave as Mr. Carteret did in the last act of "Mrs. Dane's Defence," and a commercial man would. In fact, Mr. Jones has been writing after the manner of Dickens, and has given his characters the social position of Thackeray. Lady Susan is also very much like Mrs. Dane, and Lady Eastney is like Mrs. Quesnel. The acting was good, but it did not strike one as being equal to the acting of "Mrs. Dane's Defence." There was no Miss Lena Ashwell, though we had Miss Violet Vanbrugh, who played the part of Inez in a way that charmed the audience. Miss Mary Moore was the part of Lady Susan to the life. Her fretful manners and absurd talk gave one the impression of a young lady from Clapham, whose head had been turned by reading fashionable novels, but the very fact of this cleverness made her, being a peer's daughter, all the more ridiculous. If the author had only treated his play after the manner of Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," it would have been much funnier and more attractive. Mr. Wyndham did not seem altogether at his ease in the part of Sir Richard Kato. Fresh from the part of Mr. Justice Carteret, he must have felt that the former character was a rich development of this character sketch. In a felicitous speech at the close of the performance, he said that he began the evening trembling, but ended it enormously conceited, owing to the favourable reception.

The revival of Mr. R. C. Carton's very amusing comedy, "Wheels Within Wheels," at the Criterion is likely to prove popular, if we may judge by reception of the play. Most of the actors who were in the cast when the play was produced two years ago reappear in the revival. Mr. Arthur Bourchier repeats his delightfully humorous picture of the blatant and vulgar James Blagden, unquestionably the cleverest piece of acting he has yet given us. Miss Compton, as Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, displays the same overpowering coolness and resource under difficulties, the same unabashed confidence in her ability to manage other people's affairs, which charmed the audience at the first production. Mr. Dion Boucicault's Lord Eric Chantrell and Mr. Eric Lewis's Sir Philip Curtoys are as effective as ever. Unhappily Miss Lena Ashwell, who formerly appeared in the part of Lady Curtoys, is no longer in the cast, and Miss Alice de Winton takes her place. This is something of a calamity for the play, for the part of Lady Curtoys is an unsatisfactory one, and it required all Miss Ashwell's cleverness and charm to invest it with life and interest. In Miss de Winton's hands it becomes unreal and almost impossible. Mr. Dawson Milward played Egerton Vartrey—another unsatisfactory character dramatically—with a good deal of skill, and in the final scene with Bagden contrived to invest the part with just the right touch of dignity.

Since he first appeared in "The Bells," Sir Henry Irving has probably rarely failed to include a revival of the play at some time or other in his London season. This year he has made it the first of a number of the most popular plays in his repertory, which he proposes to vary with the present performances of "Coriolanus." As he played it last night, preceding it, with his masterly sketch of the old soldier in "Waterloo," one could see how in his later manner he makes the part as interesting in a different way as it used to be in the more vivid, but not more impressive method of earlier years. For Sir Henry Irving's acting to-day is in a method entirely different from that which first helped him to take the town by storm as Mathias. If it is less daring, it is more subtle; if it is more subdued, it is also more distinct in utterance if it is less incisive, it is more commanding. The quiet dignity and delicate effects which are its chief characteristics first made a definite appearance in his performance of "Becket," and have marked his acting ever since. "The Bells" in this method is perhaps even more suggestive than at first, though it is not so flamboyant. It has gained as a character study what it has lost in the vividness of its terror. Now, as then, it is a performance not to be forgotten.

Madame Lallie Charles, who has achieved such success in the production of beautiful photographs of so many wellknown leaders of society, and of little children innumerable, is rather below the average height, fair, with a wealth of lightbrown hair and laughing Irish eyes. As one might almost instinctively expect from the dainty quality of her work, she is a pretty woman, with infinite charm of manner, and—again like her pictures—is most popular in photographic circles and general society. She has a delightful home and studio in "The Nook," at Titchfield Road, Regent's Park. It was once in the occupation of Mr. Macwhirter, by the way, and later on belonged to the late Mr. Burton-Barber, both of them very notable painters. Madame Charles, artistic to her finger tips, is perhaps the most original photographer one could possibly meet with in a long day's London march. She has been devoted to photography nearly all her life—it has appealed to her from childhood. Few indeed of the profession which she has chosen have such unfailing instinct for success where a woman is the sitter, so as to be able to manipulate those trying yet all important photographic quantities—light and shade; fewer still can pose their subjects so gracefully as she can. Certainly no man could. The beginnings of Mme. Charles's well-merited success were due to her triumphs in the portraiture of little children. Later on she developed her practice and included within her charmed circle sittings for, Society dames and maidens. But of children she is passionately fond. They are, she avers, delightful to work with, and her early best pictures—those that brought her into prominence—are entirely of the little ones. At the present moment she is engaged upon a children's picture for one of Messrs. Pearson's Christmas numbers, which, when it appears, should create a veritable sensation, and find its way into every home in the kingdom.

The exhibition by which it is designed to celebrate the jubilee of the building of the great glass palace in Hyde Park fifty years ago promises to add materially to the summer attractions of the famous pleasure-house at Sydenham. Although the exhibits will be primarily of a naval and military character, a special section has been arranged to include many interesting souvenirs of the Great Exhibition of 1851 These will be placed in the South Transept, where the Central object will be the celebrated crystal fountain, so much admired by Queen Victoria. Pictures will also help to give the present generation some idea of the first of the great international exhibitions. The aim of the exhibition proper is to illustrate the history and development of naval and military sceince for which purpose the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the heads of the War Office, besides many important naval and military institutions, have readily extended assistance to the directors of the Crystal Palace. The military section will include apparatus for ballooning during a campaign, and the loan by Sir Redvers Buller of the very balloon employed by him near Ladysmith will of course be a centre of interest. War kites, too, will enter into this portion of the scheme. An ambulance section will display the various hospital arrangements required on active warfare. With it will be connected a model of the Princess of Wales's hospital ship, showing the inner working of relief transports. One of the carriages of the Princess Christian's hospital train with its proper fittings as used in South Africa, will also be on view. The field post office and telegraph station are also included in the arrangements, and it is hoped that souvenir post-office work may be carried on as was done at South Kensington and the Guildhall on the occasion of the jubilee of the penny post. It is proposed to institute volunteer competitions during the summer, for which facilities will be afforded by a standing camp, where rations will be provided on liberal terms. The naval section will be well stocked with objects of interest, and the sheet of water in the north tower garden will be utilised for a display of miniature warfare at sea after the manner of the successful battleship entertainment some years ago at Earl's Court. The spectacle will take its name from Trafalgar, the mimic fleet including a reduced reproduction, perfect in every particular, of Nelson's famous ship. Notwithstanding the comparatively small dimensions of the vessels, illusory devices will produce the effect of an action between full-sized battleships. The concluding tableau of this aquatic entertainment will represent the return of the Ophir, escorted by a flotilla of the most modern craft used in the navy. Demonstrations of naval drill will be added, and the firing of explosives as well as every kind of submarine war methods will be practically explained. There is still much to be done before everything is finally arranged for the opening ceremony, which is to take place on Thursday, May 23. Lord Roberts will open the exhibition, and Lady Roberts will at the same time unveil the late Mr. Harry Bale's equestrian statue of the Commander-in-Chief.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness is being felt in Belfast owing to an outbreak of small-pox which has taken place in the Oldpark district. During the past few weeks four patients, including two soldiers, have been treated in hospital, one case having terminated fatally. Since Saturday two persons suspected of having contracted the disease have been removed to the isolation ward of the hospital.

AT Dublin Police-court Patrick Canavan, labourer, was remanded on the charge of having caused the death of Nicholas Atfield, at Westland Railway Terminus on the previous evening. It was alleged that the parties quarrelled, and that the deceased was knocked down. He became unconscious, and died subsequently in the hospital.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### THIRD ROUND—REPLAYED TIE.

### ROYAL SCOTS V. 20TH HUSSARS.

THE drawn tie in the third round of the Hockey Tournament between these teams was replayed Yesterday evening on the Oval. The interest in the game was evidenced by a fairly large attendance. The result was early decided for the Royal Scots quickly put on two goals which gave them a lead that the Hussars, though they tried hard throughout could not wipe off. Starting with their backs to the North Goal the Scots attacked straight away and within a couple of minutes of the opening Hall scored the first goal. The Hussars replied by surging round the Scots net and should have scored, but a chance was missed. The Scots returned to the other end and after loose play sent by. A corner next fell to them and the ball being nicely placed Drysdale sent in a good shot and scored the second point. From the restart the Hussars came down well and a penalty for sticks placed the Scots' goal in jeopardy, but the attack was well cleared. Thence onward to half time the game was pretty even each side pressing in turn; but as the interval approached the Hussars attacked strongly. They were unable to score and at half time the Scots crossed over leading by two goals to nil.

On the resumption the Hussars renewed the pressure, and in fact throughout the second portion of the game they did most of the attacking. The Scots, however, were the better able to turn their opportunities to account. A penalty enabled the Scots to enter the opponents' circle and Drysdale passing to Hall the latter rapidly scored, tumbling over in his haste. This, the third goal was registered within three minutes from the restart. Coming again immediatly Drysdale sent in a hot shot from the side which Brown stopped well. From the succeeding scramble the ball found the net but the point was disallowed for offside. A Corner fell to the Scots directly afterwards but "sticks" gave the Hussars relief and the ball travelling down they had an opening, but the forwards failed to get up in time. Gledstones missing gave them another chance. Ellis saved for the moment, but in the melee in the circle Cranham managed to score. This appeared to put increased energy into the Cavalrymen and they came again but the shot went by. A corner was equally fruitless and the Scotsmen travelled into the other half for a brief space. The Cavalry again visiting the opposite end Cranham sent across from one wing to the other and a corner followed but though they had three chances owing to premature charges of the enemy they could not get past the defence. Another opening for Cranham was lost through the latter dropping his stick. Drysdale thereafter headed a combined movement of the Scots and Brown effected a smart save. Entering the Scottish circle again the Hussars were penalised for "sticks" and a succeeding attempt on the goal just missed. With but rare intervals the Hussars maintained the pressure to the finish but were unable to pierce the Scots' defence and the game ended with the score :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Scots | 3 Goals. |
| 20th Hussars | 1 Goal. |

ROYAL SCOTS.—Lce-Sergt. Pickering, Goal; Lt Cledstanes and Corpl. Ellis, Backs; Black, Lce.-Corpl Fitzjohn and Sergt. Hardy, Half-backs; Pte. Munro, Pte. Hall, Lt. Drysdale, Pte White, and Pte Downie, Forwards.

20th HUSSARS.—Pte. Brown, Goal; Sergt. Marshall and Pte. Davis, Backs; Sergt. Austin, Lt. Underwood and Pte. Gurrier, Halfbacks; Pte. Walton, Sergt. Joyce, Pte. Harris, Lt. Browne and Sergt. Cranham, Forwards.

### ROYAL IRISH vs. MARINE BATTALION.

There was only a poor assembly at the Cooperage last evening to witness the game between the above teams. From the start the Irish pressed, but the Govinds at back displayed very good defence, while Glynton and Sher Khan were active. The latter passed out to Pandnak, but he was dispossessed by Ryan, and again Connolly and Goggin ran the ball up to the ring, but Beaumont sent behind. From the bully Daldy and Sonmether got away, but Kelly cleared, only, however, for Ibrahim to get the ball back again. Plunkett, who played a very clever game throughout, gave his left wing a chance, and Murphy and Quirke by good passing got into a favourable position, and the latter notched the first point. The Irish again pressed, but Glynton removed play by passing across the field, but Pandak centred too fast and spoiled a chance which might easily have resulted in a goal. The Irish again attacked from the left, and severe pressure ensued for the next five minutes, the Marine Battalion side averting a score by giving a corner. Nothing resulted, and just before half time the Irish backs were kept busy. The sting of the Marine half backs' play was, however, materially lessened by their forwards not keeping on the ball. At half time the Irish led by one goal to nil.

On resumption Quirke and Murphy put in some good work, and as the result of an infringiment a bully was formed in the mouth of the Marine goal. The ball was sent clear, but Plunkett returned, Beaumont getting his stick behind his pass. Janney, however, saved very smartly and Daldy, Padnak and Sonmether took the ball very prettily along, but Pandak lost it. Plunkett then made a grand run through a host of opponents and enabled Quirke to shoot a second goal. Even play followed, both sides getting corners, and then when in the ring a free hit was awarded to the Irish, and Quirke was again instrumental in adding to the score. The Marine Battalion showed very good combination, but their runs were broken up at the finish, but once Glynton got the ball and passing to the outside left, it was taken up to the field, and a goal accrued as the result of a good centre. Shortly afterwards the whistle flew for time with the score :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Irish | 3 Goals |
| Marine Battalion | 1 Goal |

Teams :—

MARINE BATTALION.—Major Jenney, Goal; Govind (1) and Govind (2) Backs; Lieut. Glynton, Hav. Sher Khan and Pte. Babnak Changnak, Halfbacks; Lieut. Daldy, Cr. Hav. Pandnak, Sonmether, Ibrahim and L. Naik Gennak, Forwards.

THE ROYAL IRISH TEAM.—Bandsman C. Lynn, Goal; Bandsman Dwyer, and Pte. Kelly, Backs; Lce.-Corpl. Ryan, Sergt. Plunkett and Pte. Phelan, Half backs; Lance-Sergt. Quirke, Pte. Murphy, Sergt. Beaumont, Pte. Connolly and Lce-Corpl. Goggin, Forwards.

### MATCHES TO-DAY.

Cathedral Old Boys v. Royal Irish. Oval, 5-10 p.m. Teams same as before, except that Reilly's place will be taken by Connolly in the Old Boys' team.

Royal Scots v. Connaught Rangers. Cooperage 5-10. Teams as before.

The final be will played on Saturday on the Oval. Any teams wishing to play games on either Thursday and Friday are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Percy Fischer, Bombay Gymkhana.

## DEATH OF MR. F. J. PARROTT.

WE regret to have to report in our to-day's issue the death of Mr. F. J. Parrott, B. A., the late General Manager for India and the East of the Vacuum Oil Company, who left for home on the 4th May seriously unwell. Mr. Parrott arrived in India towards the end of 1893 and took over charge of the Vacuum Oil Company's business from Mr. E. W. Lycett. Through Mr. Parrott's exertions and under his regime, the business of the Company has been so extended as to necessitate the employment of a large staff and the occupation of commodious offices in the "Old Secretariat". Mr. Parrott in addition to being in charge of all the offices in India had also the management of the Company's business in Singapore and the Far East, and during his seven years' stay in India made occasional visits to the Straits Settlements, China and Japan to promote the Company's affairs. Mr. Parrott who comes from a well known literary family in Liverpool was a graduate of the Dublin University and was brother of Dr. Parrott, LL. D., of Edinburgh. He was of a very genial disposition and was exceedingly popular. The deceased gentleman was a Captain in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. In him the Company has lost a Manager who always had the welfare and interest of all his subordinates at heart.

As a mark of respect the offices of the Company throughout India and the East will be closed to-day.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PAREL.

### RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK DESTROYED.

### DAMAGE TWO AND A HALF LAKHS.

YESTERDAY morning, shortly after two o'clock, a disastrous fire broke out in the carriage shops of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, by which 27 railway carriages were completely burnt, and the carriage shop destroyed, and damage to the extent of rupees two lacs and a-half being caused. The carriages were old and kept in the workshops for repairs. Some of them were only lately painted. There were altogether 50 carriages in the workshops. Mr. Maunders, Boiler Maker Foreman, was the first to discover the fire. He immediately raised an alarm and communicated with the Fire Brigade All the workmen living on the premises were called out to help by Mr. Maunders and they soon set to work, to remove the carriages from the place Chinchpogly, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Babulla Tank and Fort steamers concentrated at the spot. The fire was raging fiercely when they arrived. It was soon found that the carriage repairing shop could not be saved. The efforts of the firemen were, therefore, directed to preventing the fire from spreading to other adjoining workshops. The fire was got under at about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning. Shortly before it was subdued the entire structure of the carriage repairing shop collapsed with a loud report. Fortunately no one was injured. The structure was of wrought iron, and covered an area of 160 square feet. At six o'clock yesterday morning the fire was completely extinguished. Among the carriages burnt were 3 first class, 4 second class, 8 third class, 1 mail van, 2 road vans, and 7 brake vans. The cause of the fire is unknown. During the morning Mr. Bonner, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent; Mr. Pearson, the District Engineer, and Mr. Dewey, the District Traffic Inspector, visited the works, and were present during the progress of the fire, the area covered by which is now marked out by a mass of little more than fallen brick-work, galvanised iron sheets and the ironwork of the roof and carriages. The scene of the outbreak is considered to be located too far away from the main line for a spark from passing engine to have been carried into the building the carriages inside which were the first to become ignited. It is considered possible that the fire may have been caused by the negligence of one of the railway employes, either from a light thrown down or by an overturned lamp, which may have been left near to some of the inflammable carriage fittings or wood work lying within the extensive shed covering the finishing-shop, a considerable portion of which will now have to be re-built by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from al Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 1 | 34 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 6 | 3 | 25 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 4 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Total | 18 | 14 | 140 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 96,127 | 80,320 | |
| Same date last year | 23 | 21 | 160 |

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending May 17th were as follows :—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 255 | 199 |
| Karachi | 100 | 97 |
| Poona (including Cantonment). | 1 | 1 |
| Districts. | | |
| Surat | 41 | 34 |
| Thana | 83 | 81 |
| Khandeish | 1 | 2 |
| Poona (excluding City) | 1 | 1 |
| Kolaba | 13 | 10 |
| Ratnagiri | 16 | 14 |
| Belgaum | 162 | 127 |
| Dharwar | 96 | 65 |
| Kanara | 5 | 5 |
| Karachi (excluding City) | 3 | 11 |
| Political Agencies. | | |
| Kathiawar | 3 | 2 |
| Kolhapur | 88 | 78 |
| Cutch | 26 | 28 |
| Baroda territory | 2 | 0 |
| Janjira | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 898 | 760 |
| Week ending 10th May | 1,156 | 919 |
| Total to date | 449,497 | 352,828 |

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

## THE LONGEST ECLIPSE EVER OBSERVED.

### AS SEEN IN SINGAPORE.

In the picturesque words of a "Straits Times" office tambi, the moon began to fight with the sun shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, that is to say, the passage of the moon between the earth and the sun commenced, so far as observation in Singapore was concerned, at the hour mentioned. The eclipse was timed to commence at twenty minutes after noon, but that was an approximate time only, and as a matter of fact the first signs of contact were visible just after eleven o'clock.

The conditions were just about as favourable as they could be. Occasionally light clouds passed over the luminous orb; but for the greater part of the time the sun was shining brightly and clouds were few and far between. The ordinary tinted spectacles were of little use in watching the process of obscuration; but with a piece of well-smoked glass it was possible to follow the process without the eyes unduly suffering, and the eclipse was watched thus from this and many other offices with ease. When the sun's surface was a quarter obscured, there was a perceptible diminution of light, although the sun continued to shine brightly.

At 12 noon, the sun was barely half covered, and shortly after, when the area of obscuration increased, the toning down of the light grew much more perceptible.

The eclipse began to excite some amount of interest about this time; and several Malays and Chinese were to be seen gazing mysteriously into buckets of water watching, as they put it, the attempts of the "big dragon" to swallow the sun.

It was amusing to hear the various comments of tambies, syces, coolies, etc., most of whom maintained an incredulous sort of attitude towards any explanation that was offered. All seemed agreed that some sort of a fight was going on over-head and that the dragon was having decidedly the best of it. "Hai Yah!" said one dusky gentleman "lagi sikit nanti glap macham malam"—and appearances certainly began to bear that out.

One Chinaman was seen industriously studying the sun with a pair of opera glasses. We hope he liked it! At Bukit Pasoh, and in other parts, we understand, there was great consternation. The end of the world was coming, many Chinese in that neighbourhood declared; and forthwith they sought consolation in prayers and tom-toms.

At 12-30 interest in the eclipse was very keen, for now there was very little of the sun to be seen, and smoked glass was in great request everywhere.

The nearest approach to totality was at 12.50, when it became necessary in this office to use lamps. From that time onward, the light increased as the area of obscuration became less, and by 2-15 p.m. or thereabouts the sun was again shining forth in full force.—"Straits Times." (May 14.)

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### WHEAT.

THE final general memorandum on the wheat crop of 1900-01 is as follows :—

Throughout Northern India and the Central Provinces the prospects of the wheat crop were of the brightest until the end of January. The monsoon left abundant moisture in the soil, so much indeed in the Panjab that on land provided with wells they were not used for irrigation, sowings were made in most favourable conditions, the area sown in the Panjab and in the North-Western Provinces was largely in excess of the average, and in Bengal also the area exceeded the average. Generally, so propitious were the conditions for sowing and growing that a yield of unequalled dimensions was confidently and reasonably expected. As things have turned out, however, the result has not been all that was hoped for and expected, though the harvest exceeds the average. The winter rains were abnormal in their abundance and duration, and the cold and cloud which continued through February marred the early promise of a brilliant harvest. Rust and insects spread over the wheat in many places in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bengal, and more or less deterioration ensued, followed by further injury in places from hail as well as from high dry winds in March. Still, even with these adverse conditions to contend against, the yield is considerably in excess of the decennial average in the Panjab and in the North-Western Provinces, though the cultivator failed to obtain a return proportionate to the larger breadth of land placed under cultivation. In the Panjab the average is exceeded by as much as 45 per cent, and in the North-Western Provinces by 28 per cent. The yield in these provinces and Bengal represents a supply of about 5,435,000 tons, the decennial average having been 4,066,000 tons.

In the other wheat-growing regions the conditions have been far less favourable. In the Central Provinces, and in Rajputana and Central India, the seasonal influences were felt as they were further north, but they operated on an area which was much below the average in consequence of the diversion of wheat lands to the growth of other grain required for the food of the people. Still worse were the conditions in Peninsular India—Bombay, Berar, the Nizam's Territory. In these tracts the monsoon rain was scanty, and at sowing time the land was so dry as, in many places, to preclude the successful cultivation of wheat. Nor did the season improve as week followed week; the crop in many places failed completely, and the general result was extremely bad, in Bombay under half the average, in Berar a tenth of it, in the Nizam's Territory less than a fourth. But wheat in India is most largely grown in the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, the area sown there in the present season being two-thirds of the whole; and the larger harvest from these tracts has so far compensated for the scanty returns elsewhere that the yield for India generally is estimated at about 6,583,000 tons, which is about 8 1-2 per cent, more than the decennial average.

Following the disastrously bad crop of 1900 and the swift rise of prices which accompanied the failure, the exportation of wheat from India to other countries practically ceased, and indeed the quantity of wheat imported into India exceeded the quantity exported eleven-fold. The vicissitudes of this trade, and of the seasons on which it is dependent, are illustrated in the figures appended :

| | Tons. |
|---|---|
| 1895-96 | 500,116 |
| 1896-97 | 95,528 |
| 1897-98 | 119,630 |
| 1898-99 | 976,025 |
| 1899-1900 | 485,204 |
| 1900-01 | 2,501 |

The course of retail prices in the same years is also stated in the figures appended, which represent the quantities (in sers) sold for a rupee in the first half of each of the months mentioned :

| | Panjab | N.-W. P. and Oudh | Central Provinces. | Bombay, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 1894 | 23·88 | 16·19 | 18·06 | 13·12 |
| „ 1895 | 21·62 | 15·19 | 14·56 | 14·53 |
| „ 1896 | 14·25 | 12·25 | 13·83 | 13·37 |
| „ 1897 | 8·25 | 8·88 | 9 | 7·75 |
| „ 1898 | 14·37 | 12·94 | 11·19 | 9·56 |
| „ 1899 | 17·5 | 17·19 | 15 | 12·94 |
| „ 1900 | 11·81 | 12·31 | 9·41 | 7·62 |
| „ 1901 | 11·25 | 10·5 | 8·87 | 8·19 |
| April „ | 13·31 | 12·5 | 11·5 | 8·94 |

It will be noted that prices did not begin to droop until last month.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below :

In the Punjab, after the heavy rains in August and September, large sowings were made on unirrigated lands, and the winter rains from December to March were so opportune throughout the province that in some districts the crops on wet lands were grown without the aid of irrigation. The area sown is now reported to exceed 8 3-4 million acres (8,766,400), 2,40,000 acres more than last year, and 21·6 per cent. in excess of the decennial average. It is the largest area yet recorded in the Panjab. In consequence of the abundant and prolonged rain as much as five million acres, being 57 per cent. of the whole area sown with wheat, was unirrigated land. The yield is estimated to be about 2,940,000 tons, an increase of 45 per cent on the average of the last ten years. The estimated yield of irrigated crops per acre sown is 11·7 maunds and of unirrigated crops 7·2 maunds, giving an all-round rate of 748 lbs. (9·1 maunds) per acre. The average yield last year was 7 3-4 maunds per acre, which was considered a 12-anna crop. The harvesting of this great crop was attended with more than the usual risks of failure; it was attacked in some districts by rust, favoured by the cloudy weather of February and March; locusts appeared in April, but the wheat by this time was practically beyond the reach of their ravages; the crop had also to contend in places with strong dry winds, hail, floods, excessive rain, and water-logging. Worst of all perhaps was the damage caused on the threshing floors by the untimely rain and storms of the last few weeks. Bearing in mind all these adverse circumstances, the yield on the whole is estimated at 14 annas (16 annas = 100 = normal).

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is estimated at about 5,295,000 acres, which is 10 per cent. larger than last year and 16 per cent larger than the decennial average. The autumn rains were so distributed as to permit of the adequate preparation of the fields for sowing. There was abundant moisture in the soil, and the crop was sown in good time. Until the close of January the prospects were very bright and a full normal yield was expected; but the prolongation of the winter rains with cloudy weather into February induced rust in almost every district. In the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions, which ordinarily hold three-fifths of the wheat growing land of the province and where the harvest is later, there was practically no injury and the yield was good; but in the rest of the province the grain was shrivelled and discoloured. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in the greater part of Oudh rust was worse than for very many years past; and the condition of the crop in this tract varies from 40 to 60 per cent. of the normal. Taking 100 to denote a normal crop, the yield for the whole province is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. It is calculated to be 1,987,000 tons, a small increase of about two per cent on last year, but 28 per cent in excess of the decennial average. This means an average yield of 840 lb per acre compared with 910 lb. last year.

In Bengal the continuance of the winter rains into February caused serious injury to the crop which was then ripe, and in Bihar, which had promised well, there was but a poor yield. The area sown is estimated at about 1,604,000 acres, which is appreciably in excess of the average, but the cloudy skies of February reduced what promised to be a specially good crop to one which was not more than 85 per cent. of the normal. The gross yield is estimated at 507,000 tons compared with a yield of 572,700 tons last year.

In the Central Provinces continuous rain in August and September interfered with the preparation of land, and the absence of the usual October showers was unfavourable to sowings in some districts. Germination was generally good, and, except in Nagpur, prospects were favourable until the continued cloudy weather and rain in January and February induced rust which caused serious injury. The area placed under wheat is estimated at 2,018,300 acres, and although this is 24 per cent. in excess of that of last year, it is short of the decennial average by 38 per cent. and is only half the normal area of four million acres. Rust and hail having injured the crop, the yield for the province is now estimated at 78 per cent of a normal yield; this works out to 432,440 tons which is only three-fourths the average of the preceding ten years.

In Bombay the area sown is estimated at 1,686,000 acres, being about 11 per cent above that of last year, but 40 per cent below the average. The decrease below the average was due to insufficiency of late rains. The proportion of land under wheat in the area sown with crops is the smallest for fifteen years, which supports the view that in a year of famine or following famine the cultivators prefer other grain crops to wheat, to replenish the exhausted stocks of their staple food. In September the rainfall was deficient in most places, and it was also deficient in October and the land did not retain sufficient moisture to allow full sowings. Practically no rain fell in November and December and the young crop withered. Irrigated crops fared better for a time, but they also suffered from scantiness of well water, while in places in Gujarat rust, insects, and cloudy weather did harm. In the Deccan and Karnatak the crop on unirrigated lands failed almost entirely, and the yield generally was unsatisfactory. In Sind alone was the season generally good.

In Berar the area under wheat is reported to be 243,554 acres, which is only about a third of the decennial average. The stocks of food-grains and the credit of the cultivators having been exhausted during the famine, a strong inducement was afforded for the cultivation of early crops, and a far larger area than usual was placed under jawar and cotton. The monsoon rainfall was in excess of the normal, but the rains ceased suddenly at the end of September, and the land, which had become thoroughly parched during the famine year did not retain sufficient moisture for the successful growth of wheat. No winter rain fell until the crop had come into ear, and it was then too late to be of much benefit. The yield is estimated at 5,093 tons, an exceedingly poor crop for even the small area under cultivation and not a tenth of the average.

In the Nizam's Territory the area under wheat is estimated at 748,162 acres, which is only three-fifths of the average. Sowings were not conducted in favourable conditions, the rain holding off but some little compensation was obtained from the winter rains. The yield, however, is estimated at about 15,000 tons, being only 28 per cent of the average.

In Rajputana and Central India both area and yield are much below the average.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

## THE FAR EAST.

### THE SACK OF PEKING.

### SOME STORIES WITH A MORAL.

STORIES of loot and looting continue to come along, and I suppose will do so for many a day yet (writes F. A. G. in the "Kobe Chronicle"). One of the incidents related to me shows how a lady obtained the services of one or two British soldiers as a guard to little expeditions of collection that she sent out from Peking. These missionary boxes realised a good deal more than the most impassioned eloquence ever did, but the soldiers were quickly withdrawn when it was found for what purpose they were wanted. Another loot story which does not relate to missionaries is related by the Editor of the "Shanghai New Press" who was in Tientsin before the departure of the relieving force, and is publishing a series of articles on the subject. He says :—'A resident of Tientsin happened to leave his house for an hour or two, and on return was surprised to find his neighbour in the drawing-room with a gang of coolies lifting the family piano out of the window. The situation was such as to obviously require explaining. The neighbour remarked in the most matter-of-fact tone, "I was told the house was unoccupied; I must have been misinformed, I am sorry," and so he was, no doubt—sorry that he had not got away with the piano. This gentleman who thus went round commandeering his neighbour's furniture is a prosperous merchant, and head of a prominent business firm in Tientsin.'

The moral seems to be that many people are only prevented from helping themselves to their neighbour's goods because of a way the police have in a constituted state of society of making awkward inquiries. When the constitution of society breaks down from any cause, and the police authority disappears, then such people come out in their true colours. No doubt the 'prominent resident of Tientsin' did believe that the house was abandoned and he probably reasoned that if he left his neighbour's piano untouched, the other looters would not be so scrupulous. Exactly the same argument was used at Peking. Here are a number of abandoned houses, left without any protection whatever; if we do not take possession, then the bad characters will do so; therefore let the good characters have the reward which attends upon virtue and prior discovery. The only consideration is that codes of morality appear somewhat superfluous under these circumstances.

### IS EUROPE MORE SUPERSTITIOUS THAN CHINA?

The following is translated from a Chinese native newspaper:—Chinese, for the welfare of children, worship devils and gods. Charms are worn and the leaves of the cypress to avert evil influences. Westerns laugh at these customs, calling them useless and ridiculous. But, as a matter of fact, the superstitious practices of Europe are much more degraded than those of China. For the benefit of those who do not know, this may be illustrated by shewing how newly-born children are treated in the West. First in order comes Ireland. When a child is born in that country, a plait is made from the hair of a young girl. This is tied round the loins of the child. This is considered an excellent remedy against the powers of evil spirits. In Scotland, the babe is laid in a wicker basket and suspended from the ceiling. At its head are laid a hammer, a pair of pincers, etc. In England, the head of the child is rubbed with olive oil, a kind of spirits is rubbed on the mouth, and the fingers and toes are pulled till they crack. The Dutch lay a piece of meat, a slice of bread and pickles near the sleeping child. The Russians bind the feet of the child with red strips of cloth, just as prisoners are bound in China. The Turks smear the brow of the child with some kind of dirty coloured water, which is constantly applied. In Greece, the babe is warmed in front of the fire three times a day, and during this performance chants are sung. The Spaniards beat the face of the child three times with a branch of willow. The customs vary in each country but they all have the same object in view, namely, the warding off of hurtful influences. The foreigners say that we worship idols made of wood, but what have they to say in defence of such debasing and senseless customs like those described above.

## A PASSENGER BOAT CAPSIZED.

### FIFTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

NINGPO, MAY 10.

A very sad accident happened in the Eastern Passage close to Tiger Island on 8th inst. A native passenger boat from Tinghai (Chusan) bound to Ningpo was upset in a heavy squall, and out of the fifty-nine passengers and nine crew there were only two of the crew and seven passengers saved, making a total of fifty-nine lost. Some ten or twelve boats put off to their assistance, but were too late to render much help in saving life. There have been about thirty bodies brought to Chinhai to be buried. The sight on one of the jetties was very saddening, men, women, and children all laid in rows so that they could be recognised by their relatives or friends. The junk after capsizing drifted away to the northward. It is stated that the greater number of the passengers met their fate in the cabin where they could not get out.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

### STRONG MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE POLICE.

This morning, May 14, 25 Non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Welch Fusiliers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion Royal Artillery were sworn in by Captain May, as special constables to detect cases of dumping of dead bodies in the streets.

This is not the first occasion on which the services of the military have been utilised in Hongkong in the work of preventing the spread of plague. In fact, for the past two months, seven European sappers have been employed, under the direction of a European constable, in the work of house to house visitation in No. 9 (West Point) Health District. The object of this is to find out cases of plague not reported to the authorities. The present, however, is the first occasion in which soldiers have been employed in connection with the dumping of dead bodies. The idea originated some three months ago with Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health. It was at a Sanitary Board meeting that the idea was mooted, but, at that time, it received very little countenance. At a recent meeting of the Board, when the subject of the dumping of plague bodies in the side channels of the public streets was the cause of considerable debate, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen again mentioned this idea, and went the length of making a motion embracing the proposal. The motion was however lost. It seems that the authorities have now awakened to the gravity of the situation. With plague increasing in our midst by daily leaps and bounds, it was nigh time for some strenuous measures to be adopted to prevent it as much as possible. This question of the dumping of dead bodies on the streets is purely a matter for the policy and this was made very clear in the year of the taking over of the New Territory. At that time, the Police Force in Victoria was largely depleted, many of the Europeans who had been doing good plague work being sent over to the New Territory. The result was that no fewer than 40 per cent. of the cases of plague reported to the Sanitary Authorities were found dumped in the public gutter. In the previous year (1899) the percentage was 36. This year already the percentage is estimated at about 35. In April there were 66 cases, 22 of which were found in the street, so that that works or at about the percentage mentioned. The month of May, so far as gone, promises to be a heavy month, but it is hoped that the posting of the soldiers during the night time which, of course, is the only time where bodies are dumped, will have the desired effect. The soldiers begin work as special constables, with power to arrest at nice any one attempting to deposit the body in the street. Their hours of duty will be from 10 p.m. to 6 a. m., and they will be posted at the corners of the street in the city where plague cases are most likely to occur.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. — A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY.

THE recent proceedings of the Bombay millowners at their general meeting tell us in unmistakable terms how dismal is the condition of their industry. Bombay is the premier cotton manufacturing city of India and boasts at present of 82 factories, with a quarter crore of spindles and 23,000 looms, engaging about 80,000 operatives, and investing a capital of about 6 1-2 crores of rupees. But this capital is supplemented by nearly an equal amount of loans and debentures which are necessary for carrying out the current financial operations. It will be thus seen that the stake of Bombay in the industry is very large. While this is the stake, it is a matter of regret to observe the heavy losses from which most of them have been suffering for the last two years partly for reasons which may be called local and partly for reasons which are external. Of the latter, the politics of China and Japan have no doubt their respective influence on the Bombay yarn trade. Again, the condition of the crop in America from year to year has also its bearing on the cost of the raw material. The local causes which of late have engulfed many a spinning factory in financial embarrassment are to be traced to the consequences of the two severe famines which have overtaken that Presidency since 1896-97. The scarcity of cotton in the season of 1899-1900 led to the closing of half the factories and the working of the other half for shorter hours. Again, their own over-production made their products almost unsaleable for a time in China. These are the several causes which have led to a depression in the industry for the last two years and upwards, and it would seem that there is no prospect of a more hopeful character either immediately or for some time yet to come.

Except half a dozen of the most thriving concerns none earned any profit last year. Rather many incurred heavy losses on account of the margin between the cost of the raw material and the manufactured product having been on the wrong side. None has yet accurately gauged the total loss, but it must obviously come to many lakhs, which means so much crippling of the industry. There are several concerns, which having been heavily indebted, have had to close their doors. At present, at least a dozen cotton mill companies are in a condition of bankruptcy. Some are not able to pay off their debentures; while some others cannot even pay the interest on them. These are on the market for sale. But such is the general commercial depression that none is willing even to make a decent offer for them. Now and again the concerns are put up to auction for sale, but the prices offered for them are so ridiculously low, beyond all their intrinsic value that they had necessarily to be bought in at the reserve bid. One concern, which shows a book value of some fifty lakhs was put to the hammer the other day only to be bought in "for a song," say about 5 lakhs. Subsequently, some private offers were made up to 11 lakhs, but were refused. There have been some new mills recently started. They have not even paid for their machinery in full. They too, are for sale on the market, but such is the depression and such the want of confidence and loss of credit that none care to make a reasonably good offer.

Just as the tea industry has been overdone, it seems that the mill industry in Bombay has been overdone also. There is no clearance of the monthly consignments to China. Something like a hundred thousand bales remain unsold or uncleared, if sold. The economic law inexorably comes into play. Prices are forced down. Overproduction must necessarily lead to a fall in prices till the offtake reduces stocks to a point which may be considered normal or proportionate to consumption. As these prices are not commensurate with the cost of production, losses must inevitably follow. This condition of the trade is likely to be maintained till the product of Indian spinning mills, chiefly of Bombay and Ahmedabad, find fresh outlets either in inland China or elsewhere. At present, the Japanese have shot up as the rivals of Bombay millowners in the common markets of Hong-Kong and Shanghai. The apprehension, according to the majority of Bombay millowners—an apprehension, however, which the Chairman does not share—is, that Japan is bent on a keener competition than has already been witnessed. According to one speaker, it is said to have already equalled its exports of 20's yarn to the value of that shipped from India; and that it is only a question of time when Japan may be the winner in the race. On the other hand, it was rejoined that there is no such fear. As soon as China is once more in a peaceful condition, and its trade has resumed its normal course, there is every prospect of extensive construction of railways which is certain to open many an inland market where any quantity of yarn, both Indian and Japanese, may be absorbed. To this argument there is the reply of the pessimist section, that the Chinese are an acute race and understand well their national interests. They have already perceived how far profitable are spinning concerns raised by native capital and worked by native skill and industry. They are a wonderfully imitative race. Once they begin to discern what is most advantageous, they follow the trail like a flock of sheep. The pregarious nature of humanity universally asserts itself, be it in China or the United States. That the first substantial or visible sign of the opening up of China will be the commencement of an industrial revolution there, which must eventually culminate in the extinction of the Indian trade in cotton goods.

But the pessimists further assert that even assuming that new markets will absorb the increased production of Indian yarn, there is no certainty that it would leave a fair profit. It is, on the other hand, on the card that if the Chinese do not drive away Indian yarn the Japanese will. Why? Because they are in a position to undersell the Indian. This is the drift of the arguments of the pessimist class of millowners in Bombay, so far as we have studied their utterances which are reported. Other things being equal, they allege, there is still the bounty of 8 dollars per bale which the Japanese spinner at present enjoys, thanks to the closure of the Indian mints. The par of exchange has been disturbed. The yen and the dollar bore a proportion on their respective value before, which is now lost. In ordinary arithmetic, while the dollar and the tael have been depreciated by the currency nostrum of the Indian Government, the Japanese yen has not. This difference works in favour of Japan. One Hindu gentleman, Mr. Vithaldas, goes into minute calculations to demonstrate the correctness of this bounty theory. A Jewish millowner, Mr. Sassoon J. David, who is said to be a manufacturer and merchant on an extensive scale, supports his Hindu brother, while we read in the columns of our daily Bombay contemporaries that a Parsee gentleman, Mr. J. A. Wadia, further corroborates the other two. We are not in a position to offer any opinion on this technical controversy which, no doubt, must be fought out by experts in the trade. But it seems a curious coincidence that while on one side of India, the tea planters and traders are bitterly complaining of the injury rendered to their trade by the currency legislation of 1893, the spinners of Bombay should complain of injury also owing to the identical cause. And we know that there are men of business experience, outside these trades, who have said the same. Again, these evil effects seem to us to have been pretty accurately forecasted by East India merchants of long experience who gave their evidence before the Herschell and the Fowler Committees. And some of the economic journals of the front rank have also predicted the same, specially the "Statist," whose columns, if referred to, during the last five years, offer abundant testimony to the fact in the same direction. It would seem then, that not only for the interest of the two important indigenous industries—one of which has an export trade bordering well nigh on 6 1-2 crores of rupees and the other of 11 crores—but for the sake of economic truth in practical matters like these that the true causes might be ascertained beyond all cavil and all doubt.

At the same time it was time that the millowners of Bombay were less clamant about the injury arising from the currency legislation, and more earnest in putting their house in order. The description of the internal management of mills as often given in the local papers is anything but satisfactory. Fully 25 per cent. of the net profits of the yarn trade are swept away by the Quarter Anna Commission Agents to fill their own fat pockets. And it is said that the incidence of this taxation by the Agents becomes more oppressive in the descending scale, that is to say, when the burden becomes greater by reason of diminishing profits. And it becomes positively iniquitous when there are no profits but heavy losses to register in the balance-sheet, as is the case at present. Of course, these fat cormorants who eat away part of the earnings contributed by the shareholders' capital, know what storm of indignation they have to face at a general meeting when losses have to be recounted. They, therefore, avert the shareholders by "generously" (that is the word which often recurs in the published report of the proceedings of Bombay cotton mills) giving up part or whole of their commission! There is, we believe, somewhere, a Spanish proverb which says: "Steal a pig and give the petty toes to the gods." Evidently, the astute Commission Agents of Bombay seem to us, who are at a distance of 1400 miles, to be partially following this Spanish adage. They had better reform themselves and be content with only a moderate schedule of remuneration, adjusted to net profits, and do all other things whereby economy in the cost of production may be efficiently attained, as a local paper observes, so as to be able, without hysteria or alarm, to hold their own against Chinese or Japanese rivals. The world of trade, in these days of keen competition, is for the swiftest and the strongest. The strongest in the long run must pervade. Have the Bombay millowners that strength? We think they have, and, we dare say, they will soon cease to whine, and putting their shoulders to the wheel go forward, bravely and successfully overcoming all opposition.—*Indian Engineering.*

## BASUTOLAND AND THE BASUTOS.

At the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, May 14th, Sir Frederick Young in the chair, Sir Godfrey Lagden, late Resident Commissioner in Basutoland, read a paper on the country and its people. No one has a right to speak with greater authority on the subject, and Sir Godfrey's intensely interesting discourse was listened to with great attention. We make some extracts :—

Of the many interesting Native Territories in South Africa, probably none have enjoyed less notoriety until the present war than Basutoland; not because it was undeserving of prominence, but that it was happy in having no recent history to make it seriously conspicuous. For this its best friends are thankful. Its earlier history is full of thrilling incident and romance. A glance at the map shows its remarkable position, wedged in between the civilised States of South Africa—that is, between Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Natal. How for these many years it managed to preserve its entity as a tribe, almost as a nation, is a matter no less of wonder than surprise—of wonder, because nearly all others similarly situated have lost their individuality—of surprise, because of its value for climatic, agricultural, and other reasons. At intervals the Territory has been on the verge of incorporation with the Republics. Once, indeed, it was practically absorbed by the Orange Free State and might have so remained but for the inability of a scattered and disorganised population of Boer farmers to maintain their hold sufficiently long to claim the right or the power to govern.

Basutoland is, roughly speaking, about the size of Belgium, lying between 29 deg. and 30 deg. south latitude, and 27 deg. and 28 deg. east longitude. The population is about 270,000, of whom 570 are Europeans. The country is unsurveyed, the estimated area being somewhat over 10,000 square miles. Traversing almost its entire length from north-west to north-east are the Maluti Mountains, sometimes described as the backbone of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains attain to an elevation approximately of 12,000 feet and extend over the greater part of the country, which may be generally described as an elevated plateau, extremely irregular, its contour being of the most broken and rugged nature. The climate may be described as almost perfect. The mean temperature averages about 60 deg.

The Basutos as presently known are a conglomerate of various tribes who were first smashed and then scattered by the great warrior chief Mosilikatze, who in the early part of the last century struck terror into many of the Kaffir races of South Africa. His bloody track lay through Basutoland, where he received his first check, being baffled by the hardy mountaineers, who, fearing to go out into the open, rolled stones down upon his victorious armies, and humoured him by sending presents of food. He is said, as he shook off the dust of the country, to have remarked to his army: "This is no place for us, we can fight men, but not monkeys who live in caves!"

It was about this time that one of the most famous of Kaffir chiefs rose to eminence, a unique eminence indeed, acquired by constructing and consolidating into one mass a desperate lot of thieves, robbers, rogues, and fugitives, who spoke a babel of tongues to begin with, and ended in speaking the one common tongue of Sesuto. Thus it is that to-day the nation comprises Basuto, Bataung, Batembu, Bapushudi, Batloka, Bapedi, Makoakoa, Baphuti, Fingoes and other clans. This chief's name was Moshesh. He was a man of commanding mind, even of genius: he was cruel, as required by the times he lived in and the mob he had to rule. When his ascendancy had been properly felt, he was able to hold his people together by firm persuasion, joined to a ruthless treatment of any who defied him.

To Sir Marshal Clarke is due the credit for evolving order out of chaos and for inaugurating the system which prevails to-day. Having gone there with him in 1884 (when the country came under the direct rule of the Imperial Government), and remained for sixteen years, I am in a position to know what changes have occurred, how they were brought about, and with what results. . . . The Basuto chiefs, with the exception of some juniors whose aspirations to be despotic and licentious are epidemic, and who are always to be accounted a danger, possess in no ordinary degree the capacity for ruling and being ruled. Though powerful in numbers (40,000 is the estimate of fighting men,) brave, and exceedingly mobile, they are not a warlike people—that is, their habits are quiet and their ideas peaceful. . . . It is quite possible to regard them as honest; of their truthfulness little can be said; they are excellent liars; but it is done so gracefully as to avoid causing annoyance, and lying, is no crime. A successful liar is reckoned to be clever.

Prominent amongst the features most attractive to strangers and travellers is the natural beauty of the country. To those who, leaving beaten tracts and taking to the wonderful ponies, face the dark mountain barriers, the outlook at appears first most discouraging. It seems almost hopeless to break through those dark precipitous walls yet mysterious ways are opened. The distant sight of ponies treading their way along minute paths hovering on the brink of precipices with a sheer drop of 1,000 feet is a revelation to onlookers. Rarely, however, does an accident happen and then only when the rider takes the responsibility from his horse. When the higher ranges of the inner mountains are reached the scenery is inexpressibly beautiful. Miles upon miles of crests, luxurious valleys opening out in all directions, rivers and streams wending their silvery way below, wild chasms, forbidding gorges—these alternate in every day's march. There are, too, some magnificent falls especially remarkable being those called Mallutsenyane, which discharge in the rainy season a gigantic volume of water. They are estimated to be 670 feet high, with a perpendicular drop apparently into the bowels of the earth.

## THE "TIMES" AS MATRIMONIAL AGENT.

WITH the introduction: "We have received from a young Frenchman in a provincial town of France the following letter, which is of so amusing a nature that we print it for the entertainment of our readers," the "Times" prints in full a delightfull suggestion that it shall play the part of a lottery-promoting matrimonial agent! The letter may be translated: "Sir,—I wish to make you the following suggestion. But first I lay before you the following particulars, which will assist you to fully understand the proposal. I am a Frenchman, twenty-three years old, living at home, and having only one brother. I am employed in a business house, and have no private means, I have determined to marry, and I therefore make you the following proposition. . . . In order that I may marry in your country I wish to offer myself, as other people have done, as the prize in a lottery. The winning number—that is to say, the lady holding that number—I undertake to marry, bringing her, as 'dot,' the proceeds of the lottery. If therefore, you accept my proposition, be good enough to make this announcement. You will then take the affair out of my hands; and in consideration of this—of course if the scheme is successful—I offer to your journal the sum of 50,000fr The lottery tickets will be issued to the number of 25,000, at the price of one pound sterling each. If the holder of the winning number does not please me, I reserve to myself the right to refuse to marry her by offering her compensation to the amount of 40,000fr. Every lady who buys a ticket must be considered to concent to this arrangement. If you accept my offer, let me know at once, and proceed to business. . . . If I receive no answer from you I shall consider myself at liberty to treat with another influential English newspaper."

Fifty thousand francs is, roughly, £2,000; but yet we can see no mention of the lottery in the advertisement columns of the *Times.*

## AN HISTORICAL HOUSE.

The old Red Hall at Bourne, Lincolnshire, where the Gunpowder Plot was hatched, is threatened. The Hall is the property of a railway company, and is now used as the railway station-master's house. But the company are intending to pull it down unless some arrangement can be made to prevent its destruction, which from an archæological point of view would be a great loss to the county. The British Archæological Society are interesting themselves in the matter, and have approached the Kesteven County Council on the subject, but without result. Some time ago the company proposed to demolish the old Red Hall, but refrained from doing so on a petition from the inhabitants of Bourne.

## PIN-PONG.

THE inventor of Ping-Pong has been discovered. It was Mr. James Gibb, an old Cambridge athlete, now living at Croydon. Mr. Gibb, says "M.A.P.," is an engineer, and started the game to amuse his leisure one evening with champagne corks and the lids of cigar-boxes. Thence he advanced to india-rubber balls, and finally sent to America for the wellknown celluloids. But is Mr. Gibb responsible for the name? Since "Diddle-daddle-jin-jams" there has been no such triumph of linguistic lunacy. It beats Tiddlywink out of sight.

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## BRITISH TRADE AND FOREIGN RIVALRY.

### THE SALE OF THE ATLAS LINE.

THE sale of the Atlas Line of steamers to the Hamburg-American Line will make no difference to Liverpool. Goods will still be forwarded to New York for transhipment by steamers of the line to the West Indies, and Messrs. Leach, Harrison, and Forwood, it is understood, will act as agents in Liverpool. A very large trade has developed between New York and the West Indies, to which the line now sold has been running for some considerable time, immense quantities of bananas being carried to the Empire city from the West Indies. The steamers trade to Jamaica, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. Fruits, flowers, vegetable products, cocoanuts, rum, &c., are the staple exports, and the West Indian islands are becoming a winter resort for Americans.

The *Liverpool Post* understands on authority that the deal will in no way affect, either directly or indirectly the prospects of the imperial direct line now running between Bristol and the West Indies. The new Imperial British Company has opened up a trade channel of its own, and although it was stated some months ago that a rival scheme was in the air to bring bananas and other products from the West Indies to Liverpool, *via* New York, the idea never took, and is considered never likely to take, any substantial form.

There was considerable competition by other lines to secure the Atlas steamers.

The "Express," asserts that the opening of the canadian route from Duluth through the Lakes to Liverpool is affecting the profits of American railroads.

The "North Western," direct from Chicago, will not reach Europe so quickly as was anticipated. She has met with several delays on the way and ran aground on a shoal in Galops Rapids, several miles above the city.

The "Daily Chronicle" prints a statement attributed to a "distinguished shipbuilder, whose works are well known all over the world," to the effect that there is abroad a "sinister rumour that our American cousins have been making representations to leading shipbuilders in this country with regard to the transference of their works," and that "it is quite evident that a strong effort is to be made to capture our shipbuilding industry, or, at any rate, the cream of it." Harbour authorities and others are urged to bestir themselves, and do their best to provide all the necessary facilities at the various ports to meet the requirments of the vast developments in progress.

The reports regarding the threatened strike of engineers and other machinists in the United States which Laffan reported are disquieting, the "Standard" correspondent confesses, even though they are subject to some discount. The men's spokesmen say unless the employers sign a scale allowing ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, there will be a strike of 150 machinists, which will render 600,000 people idle in allied trades. It is declared local settlements will not be permitted; but in New York, at least, over a quarter of the employers have already signed the proposal, some before they were asked. A partial failure to strike would deprive a strike of its strongest prospect of success.—"Westminster".

## PICTURES BY TITIAN AND VELASQUEZ.

According to a special article in the "Globe," the art world in Italy, and especially in Venice, is much excited, and with reason, over the double discovery of two masterpieces by two of the greatest of the world's painters—the one a Titian, the other a Velasquez. These pictures were found by a young and and talented Venetian artist, Signor Italico Brass, at Gorizia, on the Isonzo, near Trieste, his native place, and formed part of a private collection. He had known of them for long, but, enlightened by his study of the great masters in Venice, he became more and more convinced of their superlative value, and that he had made a unique discovery. The owner wanted money badly, but would only sell the whole collection, so Signor Brass, with the courage of his opinion, sold his patrimony and bought the lot. On his return to Venice he confided his discovery to Professor Cantalamessa, the distinguished President of the Accademia di Belle Arti. Naturally he was incredulous; he thought Signor Brass was dreaming, but on seeing photographs of the pictures his unbelief was so shaken that he went off to Gorizia to judge for himself, when he was simply enraptured, and after careful study, determined not to be led away by his feeling of enthusiasm, he pronounced them to be not only genuine, but to be most superb examples of both Titian and Velasquez at their best. The Titian is a three-quarters, life-sized St. Sebastian. The Velasquez, though not of so much interest to Venice as the Titian, is of equal, if not even superior, value.

## FEMININE FIRE FIGHTERS.

THE Newnham students are not only trained in all the higher branches of learning, but much physical training also falls to their share. It is interesting to find that this college boasts a well-trained Fire Brigade, which is capable of extinguishing a fire in the college, and can be called up at any moment of the day or night. The Newnham Fire Brigade was established in 1880. Since then it has fully justified its existence, having already extinguished two outbreaks of fire upon the premises without outside help. There are three divisional brigades, one in each Hall, consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, and sixteen members; each captain being responsible for the fires in her own Hall. There are no fire engines, buckets, or fire-escapes, the water being already laid on by means of hydrants, six to each Hall, at a sufficiently high pressure to reach any part of the Building. No fire-escape is necessary, because there are three open staircases in every Hall. Indoor practice takes place frequently. The bell rings, and the members assemble hastily on the first floor. The captain then says where the fire is and directs which hydrant is to be used. The members are then numbered off, and fly at full speed to the hydrant. Once a week there is an alarm practice. The captain rings the bell, without any warning, and the members assemble hurriedly as before leaving whatever they may happen to be doing at the time to answer the imperative summons Once a term the bell rings early in the morning, while the students are in bed; and they turn up sleepy but alert, in their dressing-gowns, in response to the signal.—"Lady's Magazine."

## AMERICAN DOLLARS AND ENGLISH HOUSES.

CONTRARY to all expectations, I am told there will be a rush for houses this summer in London, and that large prices will be asked and given. This in spite of the fact that there will be practically no season. But the reason is not far to seek. Our American cousins have been speculating wildly of late and successfully. Many of them who had not five hundred a year a few weeks ago are now the proud possessors of a hundred thousand pounds. So there will most likely be a regular American invasion soon, and the dollars made on Wall-street will be lavishly spent in Park-lane and Mayfair.—"Onlooker."

## FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOMEN.

"On the whole, I think, it is generally admitted that the Parisian woman makes the best of her opportunities in the matter of dress, but in two respects the Englishwoman has the advantage. In the first place, no woman of any other nationality looks so well in evening dress as an Englishwoman. This is probably due to the fact that she wears it so much more frequently, particularly at the theatre and restaurants. Then again, the Englishwoman invariably eclipses a Frenchwoman when she is wearing a tailor-made gown."—Mrs. Langtry in "The world of Dress."

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## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A CONSULAR report states that the attempt to re-people Palestine with Hebrews, a scheme on which wealthy Jews have spent such large sums, is really showing results which are becoming very marked on the face of the country in the form of improved agriculture, fruit farming, and wine growing. There is not, however, the faintest probability of the wealthier class of Jews being attracted thither. But in time a well-to-do class of inhabitants may be produced.

Our postal authorities might well take an idea from those of Berlin. As is well known, to facilitate sorting our pillar-boxes are provided with two slits, one for country and one for local letters, but in the rush of town life letters are frequently dropped in the wrong partitions. The Berlin authorities have just introduced different coloured boxes. Those intended for country and foreign letters are painted blue, those for local delivery are yellow. A first glance is sufficient to distinguish.

The sum of £1,200 seems a large price to pay for a portion of a Bible. Nevertheless, that was the sum which was given for a manuscript of the whole of the New Testament and a portion only of the Old Testament at Sotheby's yesterday. It is a manuscript of John Wycliffe's translation, and specimens of this are of great rarity, and this one is particularly fine and well-preserved. It consists of 209 leaves, and was written by an English scribe in 1410. Thirty-two of the pages are very richly illuminated.

King Alphonso of Spain was fifteen years old on May 17th. People have been accustomed to speak of him as the little King, but they must do so no longer, for according to Spanish law he has now attained his majority. The King has had the advantage of being brought up by a good mother, who, since the death of her husband, has had about the hardest task of any reigning Sovereign in Europe, and has proved herself possessed of much governing ability. King Alphonso is understood to be contemplating a tour of the European capitals.

An interesting literary discovery is reported from Oxford where a number of hitherto unknown poems by King James I. have been found in the Bodleian Library. They are stated to be undoubtedly genuine and bear the royal autograph. Appropriately enough, these remarkable effusions are being prepared for the Clarendon Press by Mr. Rait, of New College, a rising historical scholar, who is also one of "Jamie's" compatriots. Some future Ignatius Donnelly may champion the claims of our "British Solomon" as a more probable author than Bacon of the works ignorantly attributed to Shakespeare.

Some very interesting and hitherto unpublished letters from Wagner, which appear in the New York "Musical Courier," are quite characteristic of the Bayreuth master. Considering that Wagner had had the advantage of the efforts of Richter, Von Bulow, and Liszt, it is perhaps surprising to find him writing thus in 1879:—"If I can find in all Germany one conductor of whose correct tempo I can safely be assured, I shall lie down and die in peace." Writing to Niemann, the tenor, in 1881, he speaks of "Tristan and Isolde" as the most extravagant of his works, and says he must "make Tristan more human for theatre evenings."

On more than one occasion the First Lord of the Treasury has given sympathetic replies concerning steps to be taken for the better preservation of local records, and Mr. Bull, M.P., has, we notice, a question down on the subject. He wants to know whether the Treasury Committee appointed last year has yet made its report, and if no scheme has been decided upon, he wants the Government to take steps in conjuction with local authorities gradually to establish suitable local records for counties or groups of counties in convenient centres, similar in their scope to the Register House at Edinburgh or the Record Office at Dublin.

Approximate figures were given in the recent debate, but in the annual return on mines and quarries will be found the actual output of minerals in the past year. The total under the Coal Mines Act is given as 238,291,275 tons, of which 225,170,163 tons were coal. Adding the amount from open quarries, the total output of coal was 225,181,300 tons which is higher than that of the previous year by 5,083,519 tons. Scotland shows an increased output of nearly two million tons, Yorkshire and the Midland district an increase of about one-and-a-third million tons each, and in Durham and South and South-West Wales there is a decrease.

On Aug. 26, a magnificent new theatre will be opened in Munich. It is situated on the left bank of the Isar, and will be one of the largest opera houses in Germany, and is to be devoted principally to Wagnerian opera, though the works of other "serious" composers will not be excluded. The novel feature in the construction of the theatre is the arrangement of the pit seats, which are raised in a gradually assending amphi-theatre to the height of boxes, thus enabling all the spectators in the cheaper parts of the house to see without interfering with each other's comfort. The decorations are exceedingly simple, variegated marble having been introduced in great quantities, and very little gilt or painting.

Although Mr. Balfour in a recent answer held out no immediate hope of dealing with the question nuisance in the House of Commons, it is generally believed that the Government are alive to the importance of devising some means of checking a growing evil. No one would deny that the privilege of addressing questions to Ministers before the business of the day is entered on is a valuable one, but its growing abuse, notably by the obstructive Irish, means increasing inroads on the time of the House. We notice that Mr. Rendle proposes that questions should be asked after and not before public business; but few members, and Ministers least of all, would be likely to agree to such a suggestion.

There is no end to the suggestions for the naming of the new street from Holborn to the Strand and while there is something to be said in favour of the two latest ideas, it must be confessed that the opportunity is such a unique one that one is fearful lest it shall be wasted through want of proper consideration. It has been suggested that the thoroughfare should be called Dickens Avenue, because of his literary associations with the neighbourhood, and it is also proposed that as Wren's idea for a noble avenue from Holborn to the river is at last being realised, the name of London's great architect should be the one chosen. Perhaps nothing better has yet been suggested than Imperial Avenue.

After three times hearing a case in which a restaurant proprietor was sued for the price of a silk hat valued at a guinea, the verdict has finally gone in favour of the defendant. It would be interesting to know what that hat has cost the unfortunate gentleman who, having put it down while he lunched, had a pint of beer dropped into it. On the first occasion it was held that the proprietor of the hat was guilty of contributory negligence; on the second, the proprietor of the restaurant lost the day; and on the third the jury could not agree, but the verdict of the majority—in favour of the defendant—was taken. It was now suggested that, as a matter of good feeling, the defendant should present a new hat, but the plaintiff pays the costs.

Few men had gained a higher reputation for ability in his profession and impartiality in his judgments than Mr. Arthur Cates, the well-known architect, whose death is announced. As an architect, he acted for the Inner Temple and other public bodies; and was for many years adviser to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the Crown Estates in London. As an arbitrator in matters of building and property disputes, he early made a reputation, and he was chairman of the Tribunal of Appeal under the Acts of 1890 and 1893 and the Building Act of 1894. It was while holding the office of Secretary to the Architectural Publication Society that he completed the production of the Dictionary of Architecture at a cost of more than £10,000.

A delightful instance of collaboration in lecturing was afforded at the Royal Institution, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie, President of the Royal Academy of Music, discoursed on the late Sir Arthur Sullivan's comic operas, and his remarks were illustrated by the singing of members of the Savoy Theatre, who attended by permission of Mrs. D'Oyly Carte. Sir Alexander spoke in terms of the highest praise of Sullivan's work. The establishment of an English national opera was too long and too difficult a process to be undertaken successfully by any single individual. Many men, from Balfe onwards, had carried stones to the building, and Sir Arthur Sullivan's desire to help in the work was not to be disputed any more than was the value of his accomplishment. Miss Rosina Brandram, Mr. Passmore, and other members of the Savoy Theatre were warmly applauded for their rendering of some of Sullivan's best-known songs.

Nobody yet knows where the future capital of Federated Australia is to be located. It is agreed that Melbourne must be the temporary metropolis for five years at the very least. Everything possible is being done by the Melbourne local authorities to make the Commonwealth Government and Parliament comfortable in their city and reluctant to depart. Their presence not only confers prestige but circulates a considerable quantity of cash. It is Sir William Lyne who, as Home Secretary, has control of all the preliminaries incidental to the selection of the site of the Ottawa of the Antipodes. Some predict a prolonged controversy over this matter, as Sydney is still swayed to a large extent by local considerations, one of which is that the new Federal capital must on no account be located where it might interfere with Sydney's commercial supremacy or paramount importance as the parent British settlement in the Southern seas. Sir William Lyne is himself a strong Sydneyite in this sense.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

What is believed to be the first complete edition of the collected works of William Hazlitt is now being prepared for publication by Messrs. J. M. Dent. It will be under the general editorship of Mr. Arnold Glover and Mr. A. R. Waller. Mr. W. E. Henley is writing an introduction. The edition, which will run into a dozen octavo volumes, will consist of all of Hazlitt's literary, political and dramatic essays, his art criticisms, his miscellaneous lectures and prefaces, and his fugitive writings now collected for the first time. The editors will supply bibliographical and explanatory notes. As illustrations, there will be numerous portraits of Hazlitt and of those closely connected with his life and writings. The first two volumes will be published in the autumn.

Mr. Rowland Ward is about to add another volume to his series of standard books on the great and small game of the world. The author is Mr. R. Lydekker, who deals with the mammals of Europe, Wistern and Northern Asia, and America, and gives a description of their distribution, habits, and natural history. An idea of the magnitude of the work may be obtained from the subscription price, which is fixed at four guineas. The volume will, contain a number of illustrations, eight of them being hand-coloured.

Writers and readers will be glad to learn that Sir Walter Besant is improving in health, though very slowly. He has now on hand a large amount of work, what with the Survey of London and two new novels. Early in September Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish his latest novel, "Lady of Lynn." There is also some talk of his writing a volume dealing with North London in the same manner as he has described the City, Westminster, South London and East London. Each of these books has had a big sale.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes's record in colour of the South African compaign which he entitles "War Impressions" will be published next week by Messrs. Black. He has dedicated it to the Commander-in-Chief whose portrait forms the frontispiece. The letterpress has been written by Miss Dorothy Menpes, a daughter of the artist, and is a recital in her own words of her father's description of his experiences. The last paragraph of her preface is as follows: "My skill in the art of letters is not nearly equal to my father's in the graphic art; yet I have done my best and shall be well content if my share in this work is considered not altogether unworthy of the pictures about which surely there can be no doubt at all."

In an appendix to the book are several facsimile autograph letters from Earl Roberts, Generals French, Macdonald, and Pole-Carew. There is also one from a Boer doctor to "Fighting Mac" of a peculiarly vindictive character, and a plan by a Boer engineer of the battle of Magersfontein. The volume contains ninety-nine full-page coloured illustrations, embracing not only portraits but pictures of the details of camp life seen during the actual strain and stress of the war.

Another book dealing with the war, about to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, is "The Diary of a Nurse in South Africa," by Madame Alice Bron, who was a member of the staff of the Dutch and Belgian Red Cross Associations in the Boer hospital service. Madame Bron was recalled to Belgium early last year owing to the death of her husband, but she returned to the Cape, where she is now a Nursing Sister in the English service. The author records her personal impressions written, as she says, "on the spur of the moment." Her portrait appears as a frontispiece. Madame Bron was also a nurse in the Franco-German War.

Laboremus, Bjornson's play in three acts, which appeared in the last Fortnightly, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in book form. There will be an introduction in which the writer compares the works of Ibsen and Bjornson. The genius of these two poets, he says, has run on parallel lines, if with very different force and velocity, and when the history of Scandinavian literature is written, the rivalry between them will be the most interesting feature of the Northern literary rivival in the nineteenth century. A photo-gravure portrait of Bjornson forms a frontispiece. Laboremus, by the way, has just been produced at Christiania.

As a companion to their Cathedral handbooks, Messrs. G. Bell will publish An Itinerary of English Cathedrals for the use of Travellers. This was originally written by Dr. J. G. Gilchrist, of the University of Iowa, and has been revised by the Rev. T. Perkins, rector of Furnworth, Blandford. Dr. Gilchrist's idea was that all travellers landed at Liverpool, so that it was from Liverpool he designed his arrangement of a tour during which all the cathedrals of the country might be visited without wasting time by unnecsssary railway travelling. Thus from Liverpool the visitor was invited to proceed to Manchester, Carlisle, Newcastle, Durham, and so on, round by Canterbury and back. To this new edition Mr. Perkins has prefixed a chapter on English cathedral architecture. Messrs. Bell are also issuing another book by Mr. Perkins relating to Bath Abbey, Malmesbury Abbey, and Bradford-on-Avon Church.

Rarely has a novelist the satisfaction of seeing two of his books published together. Such a pleasure is in store for Mr. George Gissing at the end of this month. By the Ionian Sea is a narrative of a recent ramble in Southern Italy, in parts which are not frequented by globetrotters. Our Friend the Charlatan is a novel. Both will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Two volumes dealing with Welsh history are about to be published. Messrs. Putnam have in hand in their Heroes of the Nations Series a life of Owen Glyndwr, by Mr. Arthur Granville Bradley. One of the next volumes in the Story of the Nations Series is to be devoted to Wales, and has been written by Professor O. M. Edwards, lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford.

Mr. George Allen has in the press a book by Miss Stella During, entitled Malicious Fortune. The Millionaire Mystery, by Fergus Hume, will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus during the summer. Mrs. B. M. Croker's new novel is entitled The Catspaw. It will be issued by messrs Chatto and Windus early next year. Messrs. Putnam will publish Dwellers in the Hills, by Mr. Melville D. Post, and Dupes, by Miss Ethel Mumford, Mr. Heinemann will have ready Nelson Lloyd's book The Chronic Loafer, The Case and the Cure, by Miss Gertrude Gordon, is about to be published by Messrs Sands.

A reprint of all the poems of the Poet Laureate written to or of her late Majesty is to be published under the title of Victoria the Wise, by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. Messrs Rivingtons will publish early next month the last volume in their Periods of European History; this is by Mr. Alison Phillips, and relates to modern Europe since 1815. A dramatised version of Fouque's Sintram is about to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It has been arranged by Helen Leslie. Mr. W. H. Wilkins is writing a history of the Seymour family, at the request of the Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a comedy of political life by Mr. J. A. Farrer, entitled The Great Noodleshire Election. Mr. John Lane will publish a volume of of poems by Lady Margaret Sackville. A volume on Fancy Cycling by Miss Isabel Marks with seventy illustations is about to be published by Messrs Sands. The next of the series of Monographs on Artists, published by Messrs. H. Grevel will deal with Botticelli, and will contain ninety illustrations. The Duke of the Abruzzi's account of his Polar expedition will appear in the June number of the Pall Mall Magazine.

Mr. Percy F. Spence, the well-known Australian artist, has drawn the portraits and other illustrations for Mr. Firth Scott's book, Britain's Austral Empire, which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will have ready shortly. The work is pictorial and biographical, with a rapid survey of the Federation movement. Among Mr. Spence's portraits is one of the Duke of Cornwall.

Mr. W. S. Walker, descendant of a family of pioneer emigrants in New South Wales, and near relative of the distinguished Australian novelist, Rolf Boldrewood, has written a new story, entitled Virgin Gold, which is about to be published by Mr. Long. The book will be illustrated.

Old Dutch Towns and Villages of the Zuider Zee, containing a large number of illustrations by J. G. Veldheer, will be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Its pictures and descriptions will interest intending tourists to a region of Holland not yet overrun by the personally conducted tripper.

The Maid's Progress, an experiment in social satire, is a book of pictures in colour by Mrs. Ernest Ames and verses by Mr. Ames, which Mr. Grant Richards will issue at the end of the month. The authors' earlier books, the Tremendous Twins and A B C for Baby Patriots, have been very popular. Next Tuesday the same publisher will bring out a new novel by Mr. M. P. Shiel the author of The Yellow Danger. It will be entitled The Lord of the Sea.

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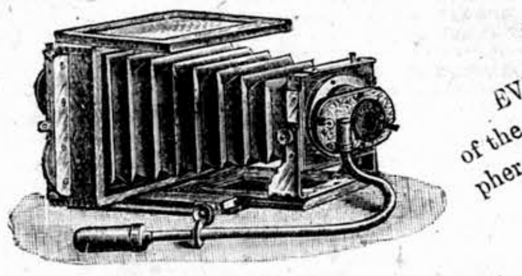

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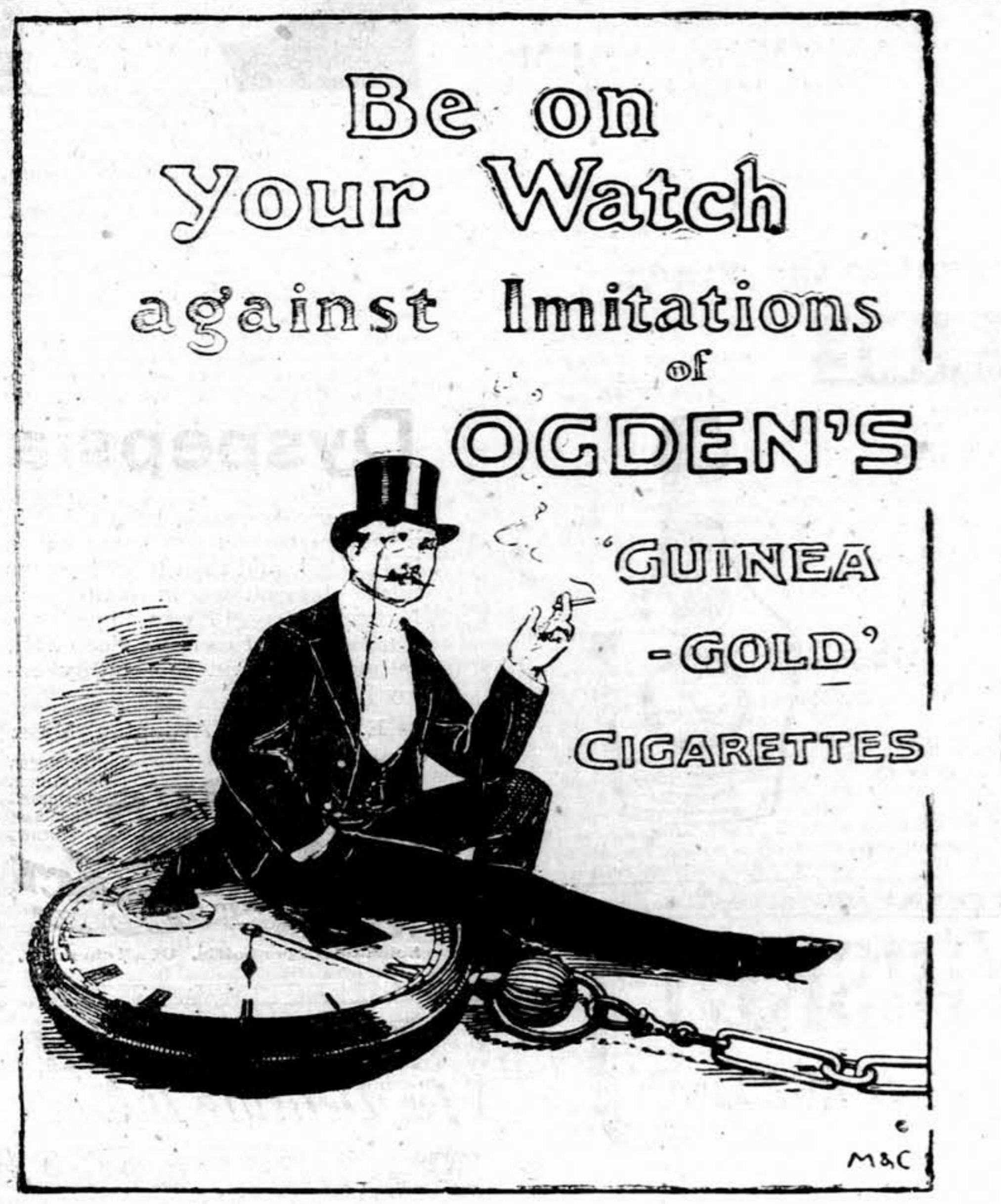
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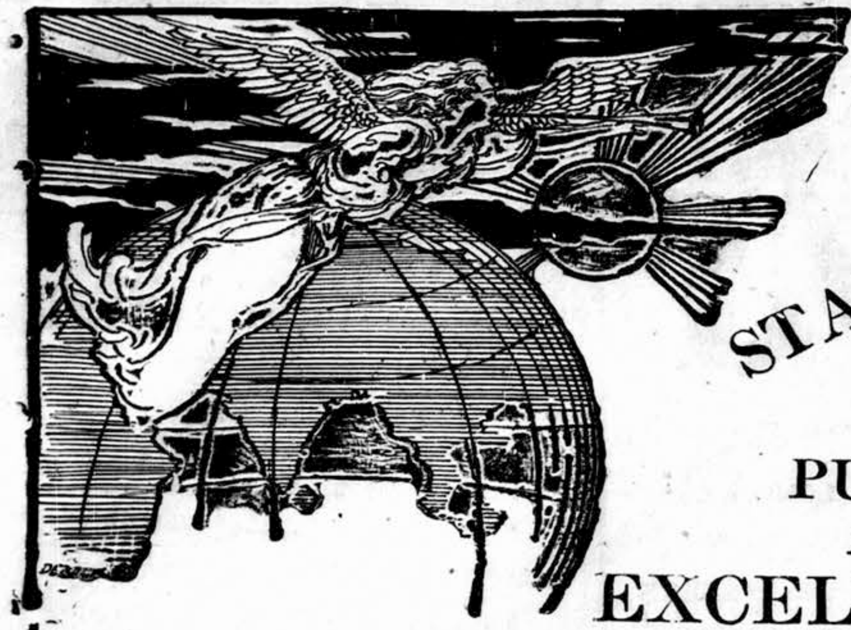

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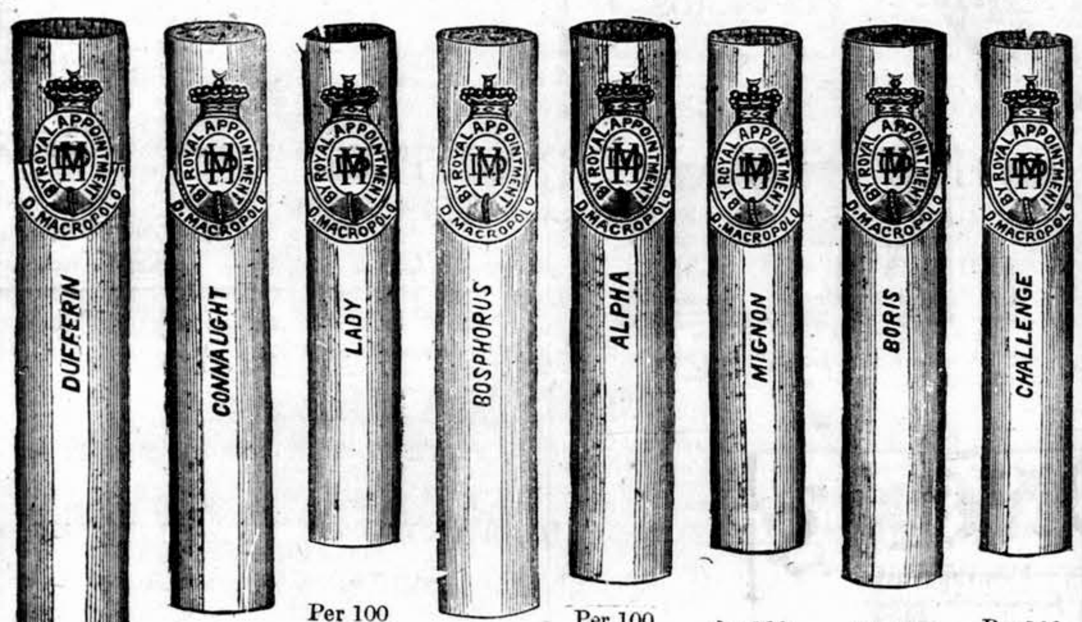

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GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON' They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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This is to certify hat I have carefully Analysed a sample o the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find i o be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, of any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
*Professor of Chemistry.*

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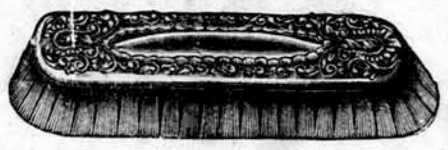

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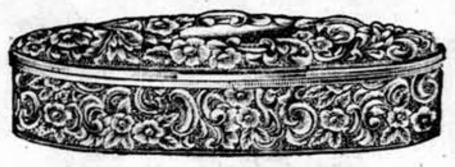
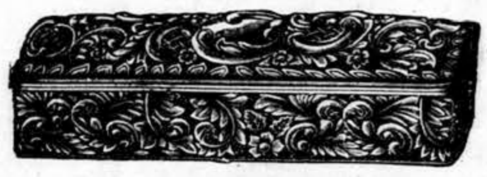
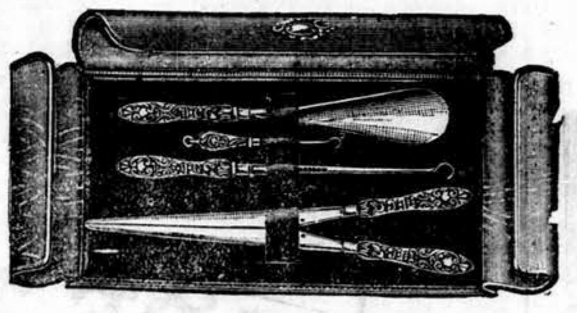


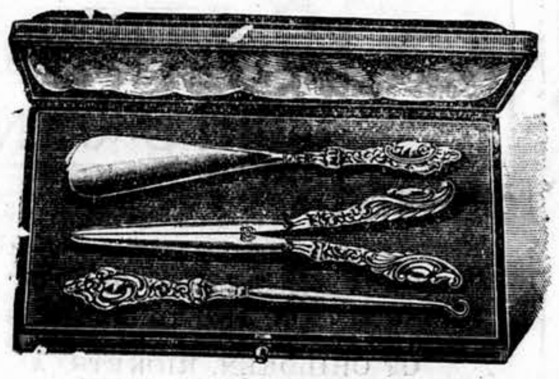
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.



Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



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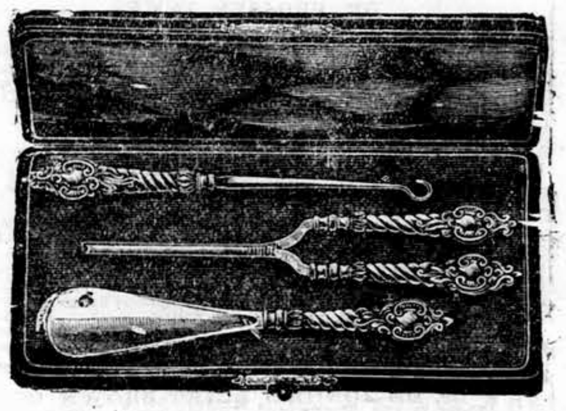
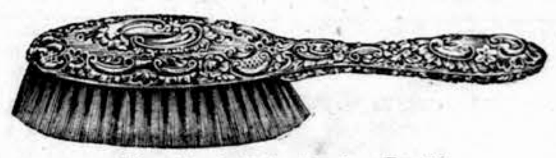
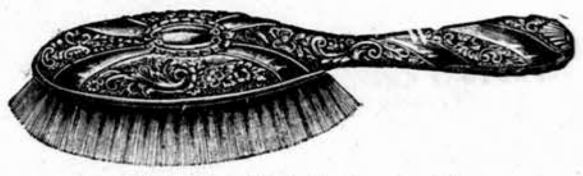


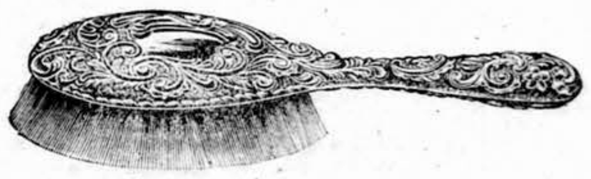
Curling tongs Buttonhook, Rs. 23.



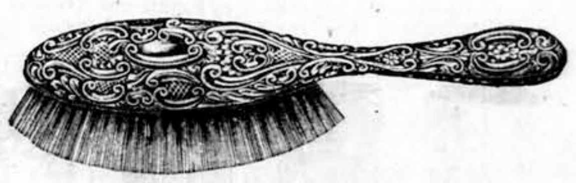
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs 15.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.



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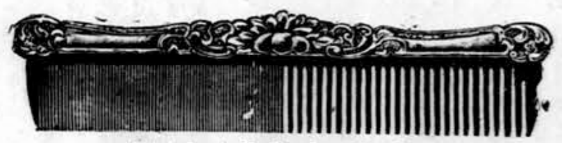

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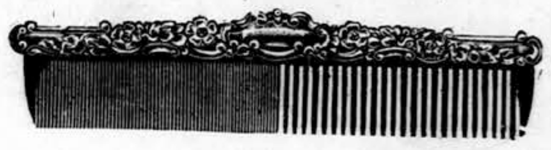

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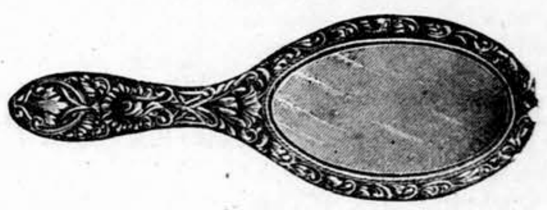

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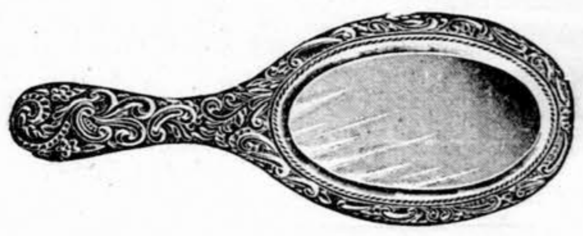

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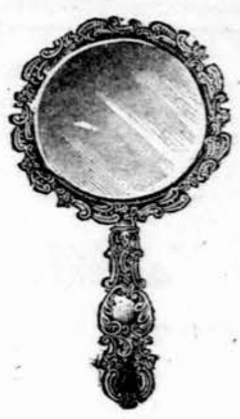

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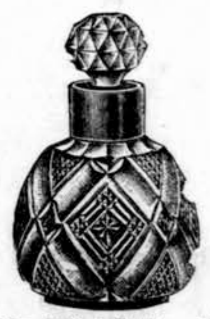

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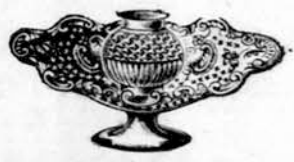

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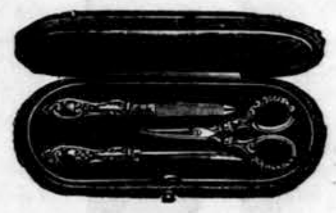
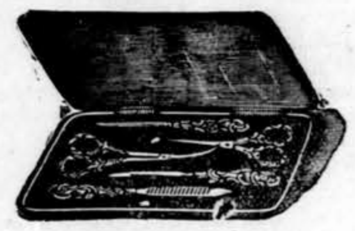


Manicure Set, Rs. 21



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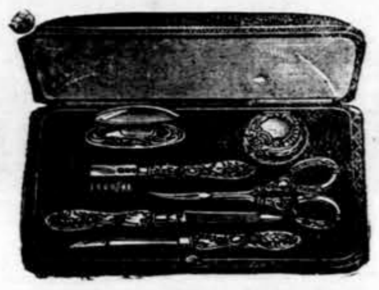

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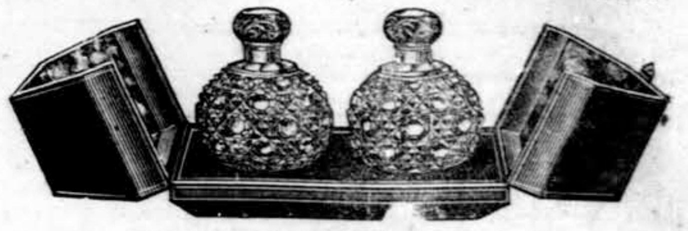
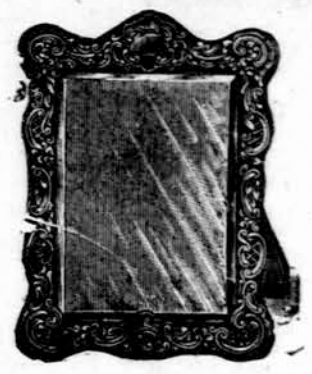
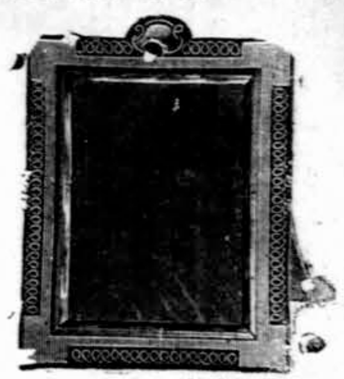


Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.



Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25



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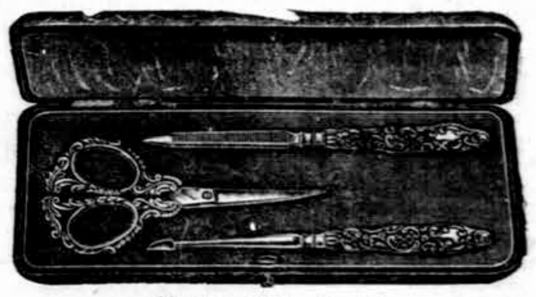

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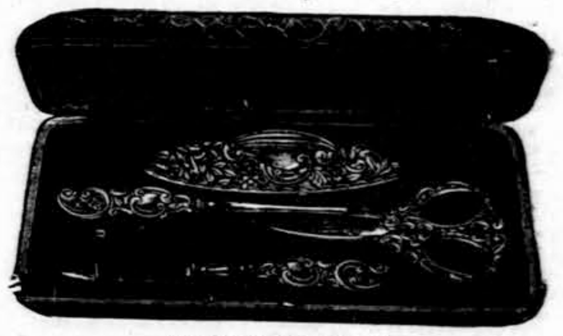

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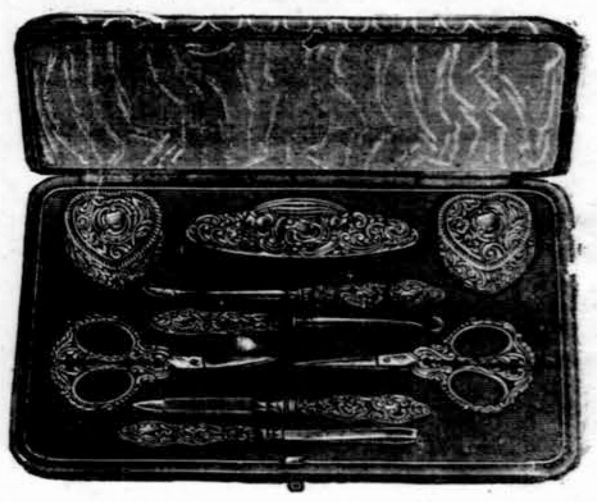

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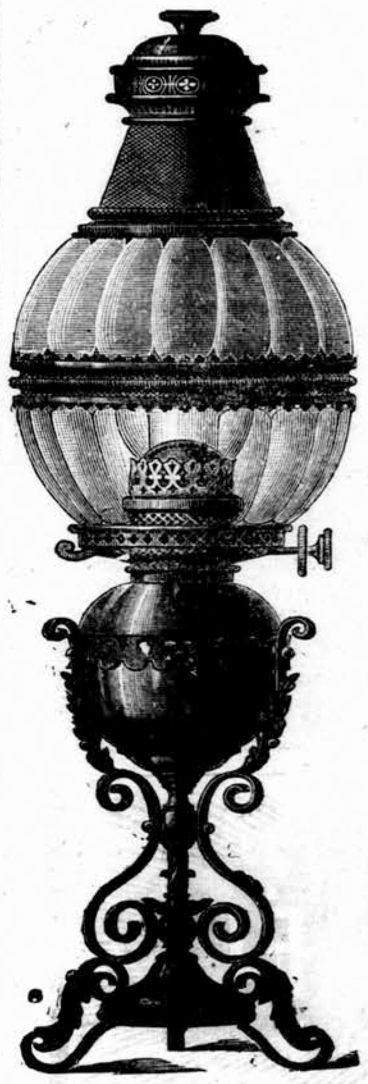

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